BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 53,460—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk** LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
15th April	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	11th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,152	20th Apr. 1905.
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	25th " "
*‡ TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.
‡ NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	29th April.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
S. SCARPA, Agent-General,
[illegible] House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th April at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,200 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.........................." 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5121	22nd April.	
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5196	29th "	
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th May.	
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th June.	

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unrivalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

Dresselhuys

In the Indian climate a Cigar that will burn freely, not leave an unpleasant taste, and not dry the mouth, is a necessity.

DRESSELHUYS supplies this want.

They are guaranteed pure, and smoked all over the World.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co., 1-1, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz.	
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0 27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0 33	0

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Head Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacke, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD November. 14th. 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C, ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above	"	5	0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EASTER 1905.

EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!
EASTER EGGS!

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY
MONGINI BROTHERS,
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
25-29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to 10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		Age next Birthday
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	3	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	13	46	14	69	12	5	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London,
and under the immediate direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,
FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS
(a different Opera each Night).
ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES,
FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,
and the celebrated Gaity Troupe of
LADY DANCERS.

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent and will have first choice of seats before the plans are open to the public.

Subscribers names can now be registered at SOUNDY & Co's.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "OLYMPIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th April, 1905.

THE S. S. "ASTON HALL" sailing from BOMBAY direct to LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES about the 28th April carries 6 Passengers. Fare Rs. 470. Also the S. S. "PROME" the same Fare. Carries 12 Passengers.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

AN ENGINEER holding a first class certificate is required by middle of May, to take charge of the Hydraulic Pumping Engines, working the cranes and Machinery on the Port Trust wharfs.

Pay Rs. 170 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 on approved service to Rs. 200. No Quarters provided.

Preference will be given to applicants experienced with Triple Expansion and Surface Condensing Engines.

Apply with full particulars, testimonials and references to

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst : C. E,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Monora, 7th April 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 13th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th April, 1905.

NOTICE.

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL IN BRITISH INDIA.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the conditions for the adjudication of the FERRY RIVER SERVICE in GOA by launches moved by Steam, Oil or Electricity can be seen in this CONSULATE GENERAL VILLAR-VILLE, APOLLO BUNDER, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. every day, except Saturdays and Sundays.

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Bombay, 12th April, 1905.

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903................................. £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 .... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 14 per year including postage.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

WORMS AND CONDITION.

HARVEY'S
ERADICATING
WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS
FOR HORSES.

Boxes containing 15 Powders and a Purging Ball, Rs. 2-12 each;
or without Ball, Rs. 2-4 each.
FOR CONDITIONING HORSES.

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold) and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR.
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

S. & H. HARRIS' EBONITE
WATERPROOF BLACKING
DIRECTIONS FOR USING HARRIS'S Harness Composition
S. & H. HARRIS Coach and Gig Harness

S. & H. HARRIS' HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory:
LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

GOSNELL'S TRANSLUCENT CHERRY ROSE SOAP

EST. 1760 JOHN GOSNELL & Co. Ltd. EST. 1760

SOLD EVERYWHERE

GOSNELL'S LATEST !!!

LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen.) & PARIS.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dundas, 1953 tons, Captain H Case, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2339 tons, Captain J R Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 1st April, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Marwarri, 3623 tons, Captain H M Armstrong, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Colombo 8th April in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2694 tons, Captain P Harolich, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain D M Milburg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 26th March, with a cargo of timber.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2292 tons, Captain A Tait, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3435 tons, Captain F D E Dewing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 21st March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 5 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Barenfels, 3574 tons, Captain H Diedrichse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 11th March, with a general cargo, 319 packages explosives and 2 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, R N R, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Glasgow 8th March, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs J A Anderson, 2nd Lieut Beaumont, Mr H R Blunt, Captain D S Brereton, Mr R J Chalmers, Lieut J C Collinson, Lieut P C Escaille, Captain and Mrs Hallett, Mr W Hall, Mr H R Holmes, 2nd Lieut P M A Kerans, Captain and Mrs E H Sharman, Mr and Mrs H B Stephen, Mr H R B Knox, Mr C Marquis, Mr W and Mrs Mitchell, Miss F Moseley, 2nd Lieut K S Robertson, Captain A T Robinson, Captain E F Rutter, Lieut W H B S Talmoo, Lieut A R Saunders, Miss S Sharp, Miss A F Sloan, Mr and Mrs G Owen, Miss Owen and Miss G Owen, one horse and 6 dogs.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackul			W & A Graham & Co
Persepolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Dundas	1954	Case			W & A Graham & Co
Lord Kelvin	2150	McClure			W & A G & Co
Dwarka	759	Carey			M M & Co
Colabaria	3437	Watkeys			M M & Co
Nyanza	2642	Makanly			T M & Co
Virawa	2198	Stunt			M M & Co
Drachenfels	4707	Lintig			Glader Co
Lhasa	941	Williams			M M & Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Madura	1273	Bamber			M M & Co
Dagfred	659	Milberg			F F C & Co
Okhla	3435	Dewing			M M & Co
Zinnia	2339	Clarke			[illegible]
Barenfels	[illegible]	Diedrichse			[illegible]

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
N	Avriston	1821	Beadford	Avonmouth	19-4	E Latham & Co
A	Malta	2990	Peters	Shanghai	18-4	P & O Co
B	Nuddea	1914	Houston	African ports	18-4	M M & Co
D&E	Bodlewell	2209	Scurr	Antwerp	19-4	M M & Co
F	Uganda	3498	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta	14-4	M M & Co
H	E R O'Brien (ship)	1037		Durban	13-4	M K & Co
K	Melbourne	2432	Garde	M'lles via Marmogoa	14-4	F Muir
M	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Not Fixed		H C Joosub
O	Bleamoor	2403	Crest	Dunkirk	15-4	Ralli Bros
P	Yola	2216	Goulit	Dunkirk	20-4	K Nixon & Co
Q	Firoozi	2005	Chapman	R S ports	15-4	B & P S N Co
	P. D. H. WALL.					
	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Manglore	14-4	Shephd & Co
	P. D. M. D. D.					
	Puri	643	Ahmed	Mangalore	16-4	Shephd & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	12-4	W and A G & Co
2	Olympia	3529	Osborne	L'pool	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
3	Deo Balduino	3241	Canepa	Genoa	15-4	G Grocoe
4	Ischia	2784	Coute	China	17-4	G Crocco
5	Pekin	2523	Cooke	Kobe	13-4	P & O & Co
6	Nyanza	2641	Macaulay	Kobe	22-4	T Morrison & Co
7	Riverdale	2752	Hay	Kobe	15-4	T Morrison & Co
8	Sealda	3437	Brown	Rangoon	15-4	M M & Co
9	Marwarri	3622	Armstrong	N F		K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	15-4	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	946	Williams	N F		M M & Co
15	Drumonby	2353	Evans	Genoa	22-4	T M & Co
16	Regent	104	Cooke	D'kirk	20-4	J M'tosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Olympia s	Osborne	Glasgow, Mar 8
	Marwarri s	Armstrong	Colombo, April 8
12	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok, Mar 26
	Okhla s	Dewing	Calcutta, Mar 21
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta, April 1
	Barenfels s	Diedrichse	Hamburg, Mar 11

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Sirdhana s	Robinson	Calcutta, &c
	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool &c
	Vindobona s	Hardich	Rangoon

The steamer Dundas, Captain Case, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Marwarri for London Marseilles &c.
" Clan Ferguson for London and Liverpool &c.
" Olympia for Marseilles Liverpool &c.
" Virawa for Calcutta &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Persia from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 11th instant.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 12.

The Chartered s s Clan Mac Arthur arrived here this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 107 bales wool C Nanjee; 396 bales wool H A M Oosmah; 35 bales wool Rupchund Tatjee; 11 bales goat hair 24 waster silk David Sassoon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—8 cwt micca J Maganlal and Co; 7 cases brassware Ardeshir and Byramjee; 1 case drapery 1 bundle cadfels G P Stavrides and Co; 8 cases Indian Chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 18 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co; 2 bales hides R M Rook; 1 case woolen rugs L B Bhootwalla; 25 cwts deer hams J M Rehimtoola; 116 bales skins W S A Graham and Co; 5 cwts Ivory M E; 150 cwt grain R Purshotam 1 case tortoise shell K N Abani

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Ferguson s 350 cwt rapeseed sweeping H Kanjee

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—550 bales cotton Spinner and Co 2334 bags rice Nansee Khairoz and Co; 175 bales cotton fly Dropping C Damodhur

FOR DUNKIRK.

Regent s—505 cwts blood Manure Croft Mody and Co; 3999 cwts poppseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dromonby s—50 cwt gum G Sajpal
Olympia s—6003 cwts groundnuts D Nanjee and Co; 27000 cwt wheat 24213 cwt teelseed 3013 cwt linseed and 4000 cwt poppy and Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nyanza s—300 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co
Riverdale s—100 bales 850 cotton Tata and C; 650 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—150 bales Tweet I Dvald piece goods R S N Talati and Co 1000 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 500 bales piece goods and bales twist E D Sassoon and Co
Ischia s—4000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co 200 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—26 cwts cambay stone E Noordin and Co 8 cases opium N Vishram and Co
Pekin s 50 bales twist Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co
Ischia s—2500 cwt onions H Drabba; 36 cwt storax liquid R Jemandas 57 bales piece goods David Sassoon and Co; 16 cwt sharkfins P F Talati 31 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws H A Mahomed; 125 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

NERVE VIGOUR PILLS.
TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE :—One to two Pills three times a day.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 11.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 1-8	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-4	= + 3-8
2 months hence	25 3-16	= + 3-8
Spot in New York	56 7-8	= + 7-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= — 01
Berlin	20·48 3-4	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·86 1-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-8
3 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 5-16 sellers tone steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-4 sellers tone firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 5-8 — 1-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Schoenfels, Circassia.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 4·25 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Imports 35,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

April-May	May-June	June-July
4·10 —2	4·12 —2	4·14 —2
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct.**
4·15 —2	4·16 —2	4·17 —2
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
4·18 —2	4·19 —2	4·20 —2

Receipts at U S Ports	41,000 bales
Do. last year	7,400 "
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
Do. do Continent	19,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·05 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·54—2 *
Do. do. December	7·75—2 *

* Declined owing to bearish weekly weather reports.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 1-2 unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·43—1
Do. do. October	7·75—1
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 11th April, 1905 :—

Cotton	16,540	bales.
Wheat	50,882	cwts.
Linseed	31,919	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,399	"
Gingellyseed	1,095	"
Poppyseed	1,978	"
Groundnuts	5,652	"
Castorseed	1,505	"
Rice	12,188	"
Myrabollams	8,104	"
Cottonseed	20,024	"
Mowraseed	68	"
Gram	255	"
Joowar	32,797	"
Maize	2	"

BOMBAY, APRIL 12.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 31-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1 4 to 7-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	134
Shanghai	30	do	do	185 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99-1
1st Settlement	99·0

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 9th	March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do 6th	April	6	do
Bank of Bengal	do 6th	do	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 3rd	do	7	do

SEEDS.

	Rs	a	p
LINSEED—Tone easier.			
Ready	6	9	0
Forward May Suttah	6	13	3
RAPESEED—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	7	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	9	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	7	2	0
Forward April-May new	7	3	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	27	0	0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady, little doing.			
15 per cent mixed sellers	44	0	0
Yellow Hingenghat sellers	49	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone steady.			
White Delhi ready	4	8	0
Do. Do April-May	4	8	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	10,000 "

April-May	May-June	June-July
4·10 unchgd	4·12 unchgd	4·14 unchgd
July-Aug	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
4·15 unchgd	4·16 unchgd	4·17 unchgd
Oct.-Nov	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
4·18 unchgd	4·19 unchgd	4·20 unchgd

COTTON.—The local market is quiet but steady, and prices are unchanged with the exception of Bengals and Sind, which are quoted 10 per cent lower. The enquiry has fallen off some what and is confined to purchases of ready cotton by exporters and mills for immediate requirements. For forward delivery there are few sellers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	165	153	...	25 April.
Bengals, M, G Ry terms	169	159	...	
Sind-Punjab M G.	168	158	...	
Oomrawatee (decepts) (M.-G.)	180	174	...	
Khandeish do.	...	169	163	
Jalgaon do.	...	171	165	
Khundwa do.	...	174	168	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	181	175	...	
Oomra, good staple (M,G.)	190	184	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	185	179	...	
Nagpore and Kampti do	192	186	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	201	198	195	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	196	25 May
Westerns	...	...	185	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/8
Bar Silver	26 1/4

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—April 9, at Westbury, Ootacamund, the wife of Capt C N Baker, Military Accounts Dept of a daughter.

FENTON—April 5, at Quilon, the wife of R D Fenton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BIRCH—MARCHANT—March 25, at St Andrew's Kirk, Secunderabad, by the Rev Charles Winters, assisted by the Rev Frederick Brown William Ebdon, Sergeant, Grass Farm, to Mary Rebecca, second daughter of Captain and Mrs Edward Marchant, M W S, Retired List.

DEATH.

M CHUTCHIN—April 7, at Madras, Anita Sabrina Treavor, daughter of William and Anita McHutchin, of Ringwood, Banglore, aged 6 months.

PAPARIDINE.

A combination of the active principle of Papaw juice, with Iridin, Enonymin, and other carminative agents. It affords prompt relief in all forms of dyspepsia, and acts beneficially in torpid liver and constipation. In indigestion, accompanied by biliousness, its effects are most marked. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Also in tablet form, per bottle of 25, Re. 1.
per bottle of 100, Rs. 2.

CHIRETTONES.

Tablets made from our well-known "Saccharo-Chirettone." These contain the active principle of the chiretta plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with quinine as a tonic and antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and obviates flatulency; as a general tonic it is unexcelled. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever. Per bottle of 100, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 4-17m., 5-40a. Low water, 10-32m.
Bank holiday.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Parsee Cycling Club: K. and S. Cycle Sports, Marine Lines maidan, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Scottish Education Society, annual meeting, Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB SPORTS.—By kind permission of Fr. Rector, the Band of the St. Mary's Institution will play under the direction of Fr. Schaefer S. J. at the Parsee Cycling Club Sports to-day.

M.N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,932, the daily average being 160. The total of new patients was 616.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding the Band of the 113 Inf. will play the following programme of Music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant during dinner hours :—

March	Whistling Rufus	R Mills.
Overture	Caliph of Bagdad	Boildieu.
Valse	Loves old Sweet Song	Bicalosse.
Selection	Verangue	A Messenger.
Rectum Dance	at a George Camp Meeting	R Mills.
Duet	Excelsior	Balfe.
Valse	Jeeune so Dorell	Waldteufel.
Song	The Honey (Luck'e and the Bee	M P Pune.

BRIBING A POLICE OFFICER.—One Laxman Vithal, a native medicine man, seemed not to weigh the consequences of attempting to bribe a police officer, for which offence he was put up yesterday morning before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan prosecuted. It appeared that on the night of the 24th ultimo, a drunk and disorderly case was brought up at the Null Bazaar Chowkey before Sub-Inspector Grant, who ordered the man to be sent to the Marbawdi, when the accused, who was present there, offered him one rupee bribe to let the man go. For this conduct, the Sub-Inspector ordered the accused also to be sent to Inspector Sullivan, when again the accused offered him Rs. 2 as bribe to let him go. The defence was that the accused had given the money to Sub-Inspector Grant to pay the hackney gharriwalla who had driven the party to the chowkey. Evidence having been led, the Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25.

CONTINUED DISOBEDIENCE.—Yesterday, in the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain H. M. Goudie, of the s. s. Yolu, charged John Wood, a seaman on board with disobedience of lawful commands, and with absenting himself from the ship without leave. Accused pleaded guilty to the charges. The Captain said that since the ship left Karachi on the 29th ultimo, accused had been continuously drunk, and had refused to obey orders and to work. He had assaulted the Second Officer of the ship; called him "beastly names;" threatened to assault him with a knife, and said he had done five years' penal servitude, and he would, if necessary, go to the gallows. He had been repeatedly fined, and the room in the log-book having been filled up, the remaining entries of his fine had to be written elsewhere. For the fines £1 14s 6d was the amount payable by him. He had got all his money; nothing was due to him by the ship. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment on each charge; eight weeks in all.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS:—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Joseph R. Lenden of the P. & O. s. s. Egypt charged H. G. Ellis and William Hearne general servants on the steamship, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors, prosecuted, and Mr. Surti, pleader, defended the two accused. Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Bowen said that the two accused had refused to go on board the P. & O. s. s. "Arcadia" to which they were transferred for which an order was made under the clause of the Articles sanctioned by the Master at Tilbury, according to which any man on any of the Company's steamships could be transferred to the same Company's other steamers for the remaining portion of the period of his agreement. It appeared that the two accused according to this transfer order went to the Mazagon Shipping Office to sign off the Articles for the s s "Egypt", but refused to sign on the Articles for the s s "Arcadia" which they were asked to do. The accused expressed their regret for having disobeyed the lawful orders. They said they were under the erroneous impression that having signed off the Articles for the s. s. Egypt, they had freed themselves from all obligations of the Company and that the Company had no more claims upon them. They were, however, willing to join the Company's steamers. The Magistrate said that the offence was a serious one, but as the accused had expressed their regret and showed their willingness to rejoin the Company's steamers, he would advise them to accept the terms of the Company's authorities and join their ships again. He postponed the case to allow them time to settle matters.

RIVAL LOVERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of a case in which Inspector Wheatley charged Mirajgool Nakabgool, a Pathan, with causing grievous hurt to one Lalkhan Sarabatkhan, also a Pathan, with a knife, on the 19th February last. Mr. Craigs, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Ashburry, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused lived in a chawl in Sidee Moholla, Dongri. In the same chawl lived a woman named Amina, who was in the keeping of the accused. The complainant tried to be intimate with her, but the latter jilted him. The complainant then proposed to marry her, but she refused the offer. He threatened to assault her and the accused. She, thereupon, vacated the place and went to reside at Bengalpoora. On the evening of the 19th February last, the complainant went to her house and sat on the verandah talking with an old woman, who was there. In the meantime the accused came up. An altercation took place between the two men, when the accused struck the complainant with a penknife, inflicting an incised wound in his abdomen. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment till Monday last. The accused denied the charge and said as the complainant got up and rushed at him to strike him, he took out a penknife from his pocket opened it and held it in self-defence. The complainant rushed on the knife and was injured. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOHAMMEDAN WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Association having been established on the 2nd instant, its second meeting was held on Sunday at 13, Bellasis Road Byculla, in the office of the "Alhilal" under the presidency of Mr. Haji Kassum Haji Usuf, Messrs. Oosman Hassan Haji Jusab Japanwalla and Syed Ibrahim Syed Ahmed were appointed Secretaries and Nizamuddin A. Qureshi, Treasurer, of the Association. Mr. Syed Ebrahim, Secretary, read the report of the first meeting and while explaining the necessity of establishing such an Association stated that the objects of the Association are to promote the taste of reading newspapers and magazines among the Mohammedans, to encourage Mohammedan literature, to increase the number of Mohammedan writers in order to help the Mohammedans by means of the pen and to write such treatises on subjects that appears in various newspapers and magazine printed in English, Urdu, Gujerati, Marathi and Sindhi languages as will remove misstatements made therein and will give the Mohammedan readers the true knowledge of their state and views. Mr. N. A. Qureshi, proprietor of the "Alhilal" presented to the Association, Rs. 75 the cost of 100 copies of the "Concise Life of Prophet Mohammed" written by himself in Gujerati, towards the funds of the Association, and Mr. Ibrahim Dawood, Editor and Proprietor of the "Hindayatul Miminin," gave a donation of Rs. 10 in the form of books. Mr. Ibrahim Dawood delivered a lecture on the "State of Mohammedans" and he was followed by Messrs. Qureshi Syed Ebrahim A.J. Viyar and Abdul Kalam Azad, Editor of the "Lisanus-Siq". The President Mr. Haji Cassum Haji Usuf said that it would indeed promote the status of the Mohammedans if the Association worked body and soul, in carrying out its objects and he asked the Mohammedans to help it, and further stated that there was great necessity for such a body amongst the Mohammedans. He was glad to see that sixteen members were enrolled who were fully qualified for carrying out the aims of the Association. He asked the audience to encourage this body and entreated them to study still more their own literature and religion in order to make their fellowmen fully acquainted with it. Mr. Abdul Karim Viyar proposed a vote of thanks to the President and he was seconded by Mr. Razaul Haq Abbasy. After partaking of refreshments, the meeting dispersed.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, presided, and there were also present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

TENDERS FOR STEEL FENCING, STONEWARE PIPES, ETC.

Letters were read from the Commissioner recommending the acceptance of certain tenders. The Committee accepted the tender of Mr. Sayaji Naguji amounting to Rs 12,898 for the supply of corrugated steel fencing for the low level channels; the tender of Messrs. M. Rousham and Company, amounting to Rs. 16,896, for the work of removing a portion of the existing embankments supporting the Tansa main at Kasheli, and for building cross walls; and the tender of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Company for the supply of 22,000 running feet of Sutton and Co.'s 6-inch stoneware pipes.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFETY OF METERS.

The meeting considered a letter to the Chairman from Mr. P. H. J. Rustomjee, owner of "Jer Villa," Wodehouse Road, who wrote that the Executive Engineer, Water Works, threatened to cut off the water supply of his premises, if he did not replace the lid of the meter box. Mr. Rustomjee thought that the work ought to be done by the Municipality as he paid meter rent and was of opinion that every expenditure connected with the meters ought to be borne by the Municipality. As he had been compelled to have the meter outside his premises, it was impossible for him to protect it. Under the circumstances he considered the water supply ought not to be cut off. In regard to the matter, the Commissioner stated that the cast iron cover over the masonry chamber for the meter standing on the connection of the property in question and constructed by the owner of the property is broken and requires to be replaced. It is clearly Mr. Rustomji's duty to maintain his own fittings at his own cost, and the Municipality is not responsible for their maintenance. According to the meter bond, which Mr. Rustomji has executed he is responsible for the safety of the meter so long as it remains affixed to his connection. Meters are fixed as near the Municipal main as possible, and the meter in question has been so fixed by Mr. Rustomji's plumber. It is open to Mr. Rustomji to have the meter shifted to his compound if he agrees to the conditions laid down by the Standing Committee in their Resolution No. [illegible] of 12th August 1903.

It was resolved that Mr. Rustomjee be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

LEAVE TO THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The meeting considered a letter to the Chairman from the Municipal Secretary, dated 10th instant, applying for the grant of privilege leave for six weeks, and stating that he had ascertained from the Chief Accountant that the leave applied for was due.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. James Macdonald, it was resolved to grant the leave applied for.

ACTING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Mr. James Macdonald proposed, and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded and it was resolved that Mr. R. P. Masani, manager of the Secretary's office, be appointed Acting Municipal Secretary during Mr. Wadia's absence, and that acting promotions by seniority be given to the staff of the Secretary's office in the vacancy caused by Mr. Masani's appointment to act as Secretary, and that a temporary clerk on Rs. 25 be engaged, if necessary.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

LAST evening three games were played in the Singles. In the first, A. M. Forrest (plus 15), beat H. A. Brent (plus 15), fairly easily, the score being 6-4, 5-4. The other games were much more evenly contested. G. Dawson (plus 3/6) beat W. P. Taggart (plus 15) 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; and C. Thomson (- 3/6) beat W. Lane (plus 3/6), 2-6, 6-2, 6-3. The last game was a very good one and was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

This evening the games are:—R. A. Don (plus 3/6) vs. G. F. Huggins (plus 15 3/6); A. W. Blake (plus 3/6) vs. W. Thacker (scr.); and Messrs Thomson and Creswell (scr) vs. Messrs Russ and King (scr).

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

INDUSTRIAL SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FROM virgin forest to industrial prosperity. This was the key-note of the speech of the Governor of South Australia, the other day, in opening a Colonial Exhibition at Adelaide, under the auspices of the Chamber of Manufactures. South Australia is rapidly developing as a manufacturing colony and, though agriculture must for some time yet be most important, it is being pushed into the background. According to the local papers the present Exhibition eclipses all others which have been inaugurated in the Federation, including that known as the Century Exposition of 1900. The Exhibition is essentially South Australian in character and aims. The products of other States and countries are admitted, but not for competition, the sister States having been allotted special courts which contain selected samples of their productive specialities, and in one section the manufactures of many countries are included. It is claimed for South Australian manufactures that they bear very favourable comparison with those of any other country. It is also felt the Exposition proves that the industrial prestige of South Australia has not declined, but on the contrary has been raised under inter State Free Trade, that the enterprise of the manufacturers has been quickened by the sense of danger, arising out of competition, on equal terms with industries developed upon a scale of greater magnitude and that the knowledge of the uses of advertisement is being utilised in a degree which reflects credit upon the intelligence, skill and energy of local producers. That the secondary producers of Victoria are now also keenly alive to the importance of placing before the public the merits of local productions was proved, it is said, by the recent "Made in Australia" demonstrations in Melbourne. The prejudice in favour of British and foreign makes in all lines of manufacture, says the Adelaide newspaper, dies hard, and however high the qualities of a given article may be, it is absurd to expect that the public will recognise its merits by intuition. The Exhibition furnishes opportunities of testing and examining.

Fortunately for South Australia, it is the producer of many raw materials as well as many important articles of commerce which are exported to every part of the world. Among the articles the State exports, wheat flour and foodstuffs are important. Agricultural and mining machinery also constitute a considerable item in the bill. The State is celebrated for its leather, for its wines and fruit. Said the Governor, "We also teach the people to cultivate their land nearly as well as we do ourselves by the help of agricultural machinery and we have enabled our neighbours to take the treasure from the earth by the mining machinery we manufacture. We are also gradually teaching the wine-drinking people of other countries the excellence of our South Australian wine, and our dried fruit and currants command as high a price as those of any other country." Manufactured woollen goods are also assuming imposing proportions. Indeed, the industry promises to spread beyond the limits of the State. Australian Chambers of Manufacture have two objects in view—to make a home market, an internal market in Australia first, and then an export market. Every provision that can be made and every assistance that can be given by the State is given to the manufacturers in their efforts to create the former, but in the latter direction much remains to be done. The Chambers of Manufacture have large opportunities for assisting, but they can do little or nothing without funds, and it should be the duty of Government to provide them for a purpose which must tend to the benefit of the whole country.

BURYING ALIVE. FROM time to time rumours are circulated regarding the horrible fate of persons who were buried alive, and the rumours are accompanied by speculations on the last sufferings of the victims, when after a period of unconsciousness, they awake to find themselves in a narrow prison many feet underground and completely out of reach of human aid. Skeletons have been discovered in re-opened graves, whose position indicated clearly that the body had moved from the straight position in which it was enclosed in a coffin, and had assumed a new attitude, which was only limited by the dimensions of the coffin. All this is quite true, and has served as foundation for some very horrible stories, which obtained a ready credence among impressionable people. All sorts of precautions have been taken to guard against the risk of being buried alive. Some have not been buried at all, as was the case of an old lady, whose coffin lay for many years in a museum in Manchester, with a glass window over the head Some have insisted on a surgical test before burial, and others have arranged an electrical signal in case of return to consciousness. The Rev. Mr. Haweis, a strong advocate of cremation, worked on the fears of his readers by means of a very choice selection of stories of bodies, which had been found bearing evidences of frightful struggles in a vain attempt to escape from a living tomb. Cremation, he considered to be the best safeguard against such a contingency. Stories of living burial lend themselves readily to dramatic effect, but they do not come well out of a rigid examination, for as long as there is life in a body it continues to breathe both through the lungs and through the skin. In some diseases, the emanations from the skin before death are very strong and offensive. They are also poisonous. A health person will vitiate by breathing from 15 to 22 cubic feet of air in one hour, or, roughly, from a quarter to a third of a cubic foot per minute. There is surely as much as two cubic feet of spare space in a coffin, and allowing that amount, a healthy person would reduce the contained air to a poisonous condition in from six to eight minutes. In the case of a very sick person, the breathing will be much slower, and the vitality at a very low ebb, so if he only breathes through skin and lungs, one eighth of the normal amount, he would take from forty-eight to sixty-four minutes to use up the respirable air in the coffin. Meanwhile, from the time of closing, the air grows less and less pure, and consequently the chance of recovering consciousness diminishes in proportion. There is strong reason to believe that once enclosed in a coffin, a very sick person never does recover consciousness, but passes from coma to death insensibly. There now remains the question of the evidences of a struggle betrayed by the position of skeletons, which have been seen in graves that were re-opened. The stories come mostly from countries, whose climate is temperate or has a cool season, and where the funeral may be delayed for several days after decease. During this period there is ample time for the "rigor mortis" to pass. The body will, therefore, be in a limp state when buried, and if, as occasionally happen, the coffin is tilted, when carried down a stair or when lowered into a grave that has been cut too short, the body will slide and bend as far as the limits of space will allow. But, when the coffin is levelled, the body will not straighten out, but will lie in the distorted position just acquired, furnishing what has often been accepted as conclusive evidence of a struggle. Many popular beliefs have no better foundation.

SPIDER SILK. We heard recently of the prospects of Madagascar as a gold field, Among the other resources of a possession, which will be extremely valuable to France, is the giant spider, a creature which spins a remarkable web that is now being manufactured into excellent silk. At the Paris Exhibition, five years ago, there was a wonderful piece of shimmering yellow silk eighteen yards long and eighteen inches wide, which had been woven from the webs of giant spiders. The spiders were procured by offering the natives so much a hundred, but as the natives did not understand that the creatures were required for their productive powers, and considered dead ones as valuable as the living, some 25,000 spiders were requisitioned before sufficient material for the piece of cloth was obtained. The United States' Consul at Tamatave, however, tells us that the Madagascar spider is a common object of the island, and their webs stretch many feet across walks or shady avenues. The lines are so strong that they will bear a light bamboo walking cane Nephila madagascar, which is the particular variety of Arachnida in question, is an interesting creature, but the carnivorous instincts of the female appear to have soured her temper. She lives in solitude, tolerating the presence of the male only at certain seasons. Should he call at inappropriate hours, the lady simply makes a meal of him. Family devotion is not a strong point of the race, for if other food fail they fight and devour each other. The process of securing the web of the spider for industrial purposes may not be agreeable to the insect, but it is undoubtedly one of interest. A holder had first to be devised to secure the living spider while winding off the web. The first method adopted was to confine the spiders in empty match boxes with their abdomens protruding Now a device has been evolved consisting of a frame of twenty-four small guillotines. In each of these a spider is secured so that on one side protrudes the abdomen, and on the other the head, thorax and legs are free. It is not quite clear that the spider enjoys this treatment, but resistance is useless. Experience has taught the operators to keep the creature's legs away from the web, and so, even if it were inclined to kick while under the guillotine, it would do no good. In the case of each spider the web can be reeled off five or six times in the course of a month after the formation. This exhausts the spider, which dies after yielding about 4,000 yards. The reeling of the webs is done by native girls, the whole proceeding being one of the marvels of the economy of nature. Beside each girl is placed a straw basket filled with live spiders every morning. There is another basket to receive them when they have yielded up their product. A dozen of the creatures are locked in the guillotine frame together, their webs are drawn out, collected into one thread, which is passed over a metal hook and the reel is set in motion by a pedal. An exhausted spider is replaced without stopping the wheel, and later on it is carried back to the Park. It requires nine or ten days to recuperate for a second operation. The silk so obtained is fine, but expensive to produce. It is exceedingly light; 55,000 yards of nineteen strands' thickness weigh only 386 grains, and the time and labour of procuring and preparing it bring the cost up to £8 per lb. The rearing of the spiders for their silk is now an established industry in Madagascar.

TEA CULTIVATION IN THE CAUCASUS. INDIAN tea growers will be interested in a recent report of Mr. Consul Stevens from Batoum on tea cultivation in the Caucasus, which contains a resumé of an interesting article which appeared in the Russian Ministerial organ of Agriculture. From this report we gather that the raising of the tea plant along the coast of the Black Sea, near Batoum, is progressing very satisfactorily. The total area of land under tea in the district is approximately 300 dessiatines (810 acres), which include, besides Imperial estates, 270 acres on the property of Messrs. K. and S. Popaff, and the plantations of several small proprietors. Hitherto, the owners of these plantations, by paying a fixed rate of 20 cop (5d) for every pound of ready-made tea turned out by the factory, were able to send the production of their tea estates to the tea-making factory belonging to the Imperial Domains for manipulation; but in consequence of the increase, during the coming year, in the output of tea from the plantations on their own estates, the Imperial Domain authorities do not expect that they will be able any longer to undertake the manipulation of tea for outside growers, and the latter will probably be obliged to erect small factories for themselves, or else to construct a factory large enough to meet their combined requirements for joint account. The administration of the Imperial Domains intend to increase the area under the cultivation of tea within the limits of theirs estates to 200 dessiatines (540 acres) in 1905, and also to erect a second tea factory later on. Pending the realisation of this scheme, however, the report states that it has been decided that the existing factory is to undergo certain alterations, among which will be the addition of a new mechanical drying room to the old establishment. The tea crop of 1902, on these estates, the report continues, yielding 41,000 Russian lbs. (36,900 English lbs.) of tea; in 1903, the same plantations gave an output of 43,000 Russian lbs. (38,700 English lbs.). It would further appear that the Imperial Domains' authorities are contemplating the lease of lands to persons desirous of growing tea who would be prepared to sell their leaf for manipulation to their factories, but no definite decision has as yet been arrived at on this point.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore, who had to abandon his visit to Calcutta in February last from indisposition, will very probably pay a visit to Simla in July.

WE learn that the representations made to the Improvement Trust in regard to the Cooperage have had some effect. The Trustees after a visit to the site have decided that no trees shall be cut down for the present. They have also requested, the Engineer to prepare estimates of the cost of levelling the ground in three parts, that is near the Band Stand in the centre, and near the Wodehouse Bridge. An estimate of the cost of providing seats within the space bounded by the trees is also to be prepared. The proposal that permission should be given for the construction of a temporary Band Stand has been postponed for further consideration.

WITH reference to the roadway along the western side of the Colaba Reclamation, the Improvement Trustees have resolved that the Engineer should be asked to furnish alternative estimates of the cost of providing a 40-feet and also a 50-feet roadway, with only one pathway on the westerly side of the roadway, of a width of 20 feet which should be raised 32 inches above the roadway.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON arrived at Lahore on Monday morning to take over charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, but Sir Charles Rivaz has postponed his own departure in order to visit the places afflicted by the earthquake. Sir Charles left on Monday evening for Dharmsala.

THE mail motor-car service between Bezwada and Masulipatam through the rich Kistna Delta, financed by a Masulipatam company of Indian capitalists appears to promise exceedingly well. The demand for seats has, from the first, far exceeded the available accommodation. As soon as the service has been got thoroughly going there will probably be found traffic enough for several cars daily, especially as there is to be through booking in connection with the Madras Railway.

THE industrial development of India has many difficulties to contend with, conspicuously the lack of skilled European management. It is not easy to find good men to place in positions of control. But for this circumstance the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited. would have shown better results last year. As it was, however, the concern made a profit of Rs. 2,80,258 after writing off Rs. 1,26,834 for depreciation and is able to declare a final dividend of 3 per cent, making 4 per cent for the year.

THE petition in favour of the Italian Government offering mediation in the Far Eastern war has already secured a million signatures. Signor Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, has promised that the petition shall be communicated to the Russian Government.

IT is announced that the Pittsburg Steel Company has purchased 150,000 tons of Bessemer billets and the United States Steel Corporation 50,000 tons from the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The steel is to be delivered in 1905, at the price of 20 dols.

THE cost of last year's Army manoeuvres, when the troops of the Aldershot Command, were landed in Essex for operations against the Eastern Command was £98,922 17s. 8d. The cost of the sea transport was £69,486 8s. 8d. and of compensation for damage £1,398 16s. 8d.

A NEW JERSEY police-justice recently fined two women ten dollars each for quarrelling in court. The fine was imposed on the technical ground that they were carrying concealed weapons, the weapons in question being their tongues. The Court above has on appeal reversed the decision and remitted the fines.

AN order has been made by the German Courts for the confiscation of the book entitled "The Private Lives of William II. and his Consort," published by Mr. Heinemann in London last November. Passages were read to the judges, and it was ruled that the book contained statements which amounted to "lese-majeste."

SOME curious remarks are sometimes overheard at the counters of public libraries. At Hull, a young girl was heard to whisper to her sister, "Don't get one of Miss Braddon's books. Ma will want to read it, and we shall have to wash up the supper things." In another case, a boy went boldly up to the counter and said, "A book, please. Anything will do; it's for father."

IT is expected that the new War Office, now being erected in Whitehall, will be ready for occupation in about twelve months' time, and it is proposed that the headquarters offices of the London District, now at Carlton House-terrace, shall then be transferred to the Horse Guards, formerly the headquarters of the Home (now the London) District.

THE Melbourne Cricket Club has been publishing some interesting statistics of profit and loss in connexion with its importation of English teams. Profit preponderates on the whole, but there were a few big losses, notably that on Lord Hawke's team, when the balance on the wrong side was no less than £3,582 15s. 3d. By the side of that the loss on the team of Lord Harris, £153 19s. 7d. is a mere flea-bite. The team of the Hon. Ivo Bligh, now Lord Darnley, produced a profit of £1,496 2s. 3d. Mr. A. E. Stoddart's combinations yielded some £6,000.

THE House of Commons ought, certainly, so far as science can make it, to be the healthiest place in the world. Science has never done pottering with its atmosphere, its ventilation, its matting, and the other matters that make for microbosity. Now, science has come down to hon. members' boots There is B. mycoides—the bacillus of the boot. How is he to be kept out? In point of fact, though, a full-bearded member brings more microbes into the House with him than do all the boots, and if science is not prepared to insist that all members shall be as bare-faced as Mr. Winston Churchill, say, it boots nothing to bother about B. mycoides.

A LAND WITH A FUTURE.

THE EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.

Sir Charles Eliot has given a most admirable account of the lands but lately under his rule. The "Odyssey" of "Turkey in Europe" has nothing to learn from the professional writer in the art of literary composition. Few of those mainly devoted to the action of government could have composed a book of such pleasant and clear style, compelling interest and leading the reader insensibly to the close. Part is descriptive, the author taking up in succession the various regions of this great and promising land, and outlining in vivid fashion the actual impression of desert and "scrub" and mountain. Part is historical, giving all that is known of the dim and obscure past, a record of trouble, famine, wars, and failure. And part deals with the present economic and social problems, and attempts, in a spirit of optimism, to forecast the future.

The author refuses to introduce the controversial question of his resignation into this record, though he announces that his years as Commissioner "were perhaps the happiest and most interesting years of my life,' and that "it was to my deep regret that I felt obliged to resign my post. It is welcome to hear that since his resignation, his attitude has been practically justified and his promises guaranteed by his successors

THE WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

In the land itself Sir Charles Eliot is at pains to distinguish the main divisions, writes a reviewer in the "Daily News". There is the coast region, scorched in the hot sunshine, largely desert and unhealthy in the north passing into the unknown wilds of Jubaland and the stony deserts of Somaliland. There is at the other end of the railway the region round the lakes, low, hot, thickly populated with native races, and largely covered with forests or tall grass. Between the two is the great upland country, with a healthy, temperate climate, and a soil excellent for both pasturage and agriculture. This country, of which he gives most attractive and fascinating pictures, is destined to become a white man's country in a white oasis in an Equatorial region. It is the railway that has rendered this possible. Originally constructed as a line to Uganda at enormous and largely unnecessary cost, it has proved comparatively useless for such a purpose, but it has opened up this rich and fertile territory.

It is a curious confession, but I do not know why the Uganda Railway was built, and I think many people in East Africa share my ignorance. It is a little hard to believe that the only motive was purely philanthropic—namely, the suppression of the slave trade—nor are the strategic advantages of the line very obvious, for though it certainly might be used as an alternative route for sending troops to the Soudan, no attempt has been made to open up communication on the higher waters of the Nile, and the journey would in any case be long It is most remarkable that at the time when the construction was decided on there appears to have been no idea of the value, or even of the existence, of the high temperate region to the east of Lake Victoria. On the other hand, there was probably an exaggerated idea of the riches and fertility of Uganda, a country of great interest, with a large and exceptionally intelligent native population, but in most parts at any rate not suited for European settlement and not as yet proved to yield any produce which would approximately repay the cost of the line.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

'The whole enterprise,' says Sir Charles Eliot, offers the most extraordinary example of the pluck and luck which characterise the English race and also of our happy-go-lucky methods. It may probably be said with justice that every other nation would have shrunk from the task, but also that every other nation would have executed it in a more business-like way."

It is a great dream of the future which is thus opened up by Sir Charles Eliot's forecast. In these highlands and along the great Rift valley, the land of splendid vistas, more than 5,000 feet above the sea, beyond the range of fever, and where European children can be reared without danger and difficulty, is to develop a new white race. On the one hand, this English colony will look down eastward upon the deserts and great plains, across which runs that shining track of steel which alone has rendered its existence possible. On the other, westward, it will confront the hot, fertile region of the great lakes, swarming with animal and human life, with, in the midst, Uganda, the Japan of South Africa, destined to develop into a civilization of its own.

Here in the Uasin Gishu plateau is the suggested home of the Zionist ideal for those aliens who are undesired in our own land. Sir Charles Eliot strongly deprecates such a development of the regions which have been made under his rule.

When the proposal was first made in the autumn of 1903, I gave it a very qualified assent, as it appeared to be a means of introducing capital into the country and not open to any particular objection, since the locality selected was remote from all other European settlements. But the scheme was not executed at once, and meanwhile a rush of Europeans arrived at the beginning of 1904, who were willing to take up, and some of whom actually did take up, land round the plateau. It is practically certain that in the near future all this surrounding area will be occupied by people of British race, and, that being so, though I am no anti-Semite, I greatly dobut the expediency of putting in the midst of them a body of alien Israelites. To do this is to reproduce that distribution of population which has been the bane of Eastern Europe and Asia Minor, namely, enclaves of races with business capacity, such as the Jews and Armenians, who differ in languege, religion, and manner of life from the surrounding Russians and Turks, with the result that racial hostility is almost inevitably produced.

The country is fortunate in possessing no traces of paying gold, and therefore, is freed from the horrors which have fallen upon South Africa. But there are pasturage and large agricultural openings with a land, as judged by the photographs with which the book is plentifully illustrated, full of picturesqueness and beauty, and offering great possibilities in the years to come. Labour is cheap and fairly plentiful, and "those who have about £500," says the author, "ought to have no difficulty in buying and working a farm."

THE PROBLEMS OF AFRICA.

This description of the highlands is the most interesting portion of Sir Charles Eliot's book. But the rest is full of information and light upon many of the difficult problems of those and similar regions. The author pays a high tribute to the missionaries, and will have nothing to do with the average white trader's condemnation of them. He recognises the unfortunate fact of our tolerance of domestic slavery in Zanzibar, though he can announce that in a few years this will come automatically to an end.

He gives an account of his journey by the alternative route to England through Uganda and down the Nile, where once again the miracles of the future are being outlined in Sir William Garstin's schemes for the control of the lakes. By the draining of the marshes, and the deliberate attempt to change the present condition Nature, here triumphant, having "grown over and smothered the human race," will be changed into the condition with which man is more familiar, of nature bent to his service.

He outlines the necessary steps for the immediate future in government organization and his last words are words of hope.

THE announcement of the forthcoming resignation of Sir Francis Plunkett, has been made. Sir Francis has lived in the Austrian capital for the last five years, passing from Brussels to succeed Sir Horace Rumbold. It is just fifty years since the retiring Ambassador entered the Diplomatic Service as a young man of twenty. Since then he has been at Washington, Tokio, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Brussels, and Vienna, among other places, and is now coming home to England to a well-earned retirement in his seventieth year. Sir Francis is, of course, an Irishman, the son of the ninth Earl of Fingall, and the uncle of the present peer. When only seven years of age, he accompanied his parents on a trip abroad, but he probably has not a very vivid recollection of the visit which they paid to Pope Gregory XVI. While in Rome, too, Sir Francis, with his parents, was introduced to Cardinal Mezzofanti, who conversed with his visitors in ancient Irish.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

SQUADRONS IN ACTION.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S BASE.

AMERICA AND NEUTRALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL, 12, 11-35 A.M.

A telegram from Batavia states that the fight is proceeding between the Russian and Japanese ships at the Anamba Islands, but the details are lacking. Five Dutch warships are present.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Advices from Washington state that the cruiser Raleigh with some destroyers have been sent to Palawan to assure neutrality and that neither belligerent will be allowed to use the Philippines as a convenience for operations.

The American Minister, at Tokio, has telegraphed to Washington that Kelung is closed to foreign ships. This is believed to indicate that Admiral Togo will use Kelung as a base.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Naval Visit to Brest

RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Extraordinary preparations are being made at Brest for the reception of the British fleet.

The Municipal Council has voted an unlimited credit for entertainments and the population is organising independent fetes.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Arrest of Insurgents.

H. M. S. Juno with the foreign detachments she took to Selinos' has returned to Canea and landed twelve prisoners. A huge crowd followed them to the police station cheering the prisoners all the way. The insurgents were so menacing that the Italian detachment had to load their rifles.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

The Proposed Colonial Conference.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S VIEW.

A debate took place in the Lords last night on the Colonial Conference. Lord Lansdowne said it would be idle to expect the Colonies to agree to fiscal changes which would destroy their industries while we are not likely to agree to changes increasing the price of food and interfering with the supply of raw materials, but within these limits the Conference could consider the possibility of desiring mutually advantageous arrangements for the benefit of the trade of the Empire.

THE TEA DUTY.

Increased Reduction Negatived.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The House of Commons have adopted, by 247 against 168, a Resolution reducing the duty on tea by twopence.

A motion of Mr. Broadbent for reducing the tea duty fourpence was negatived by 249 against 184.

THE SHAH TO VISIT EUROPE.

Reuter (Teheran) says the Shah leaves for Europe at the end of the month via Resht and Baku.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

Chief Secretary and Sir Antony.

Mr. Long, replying to questions in the House of Commons, from the Irish members, said he entirely dissociated himself from Mr. Wyndham's conception of the status of Sir Antony MacDonnell. Although the latter was entitled to express opinions on administrative acts, everything must be under his [Mr. Long's) complete control, and subject to his approval.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

A Narrow Escape

The Government majority fell to twelve in the House of Commons last night on a motion relating to education in Ireland.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Pretender Defeats the Sultan.

FRENCH TROOPS INTERVENE.

Advices from Morocco state that the Sultan's and the Pretender's troops have fought at Ujda, and that the former have been repulsed. The French frontier force intervened and defeated the Pretender.

RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

ACCOMMODATING A MINISTER.

CALCUTTA, APRIL, 12.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent, cabling on the 11th instant, says: Mr. Wentworth, M. P., is resigning his seat for Brighton, and Mr. Gerald Loder is contesting it again.

[Brighton returns two members, Mr. Loder having been defeated at the recent by-election caused by his appointment to the Ministry. Mr. Wentworth the other Conservative member resigns to make room for Mr. Loder.]

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE RELIEF MEASURES.

CASUALTIES AT JOWALA MUKHI.

THE PALAMPUR DISASTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 12.

A telegram has been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, dated the 11th instant, stating that he had reached Shahpur below Dharmsala and met Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of Jullundur. There is no acute immediate distress in the villages of the affected area and the people are recovering heart. The shops are being re-opened and food supplies are sufficient. All necessary relief is being given in Kangra and other towns,

His Honour will visit Dharmsala and Kangra and probably Palampur also.

Dr. Datta, the Civil Surgeon of Hoshiarpur, has sent an interesting report describing what he found at Jowala Mukhi. The dispensary, like almost every thing else, was destroyed, but the Hospital Assistant had done what he could for the people.

Dr. Datta estimates that about 22 natives and some 200 pilgrims perished in Jowala Mukhi, while most of the buildings fell. The central portion of the temple still stands, and the place is full of pilgrims. Coolies were badly needed.

Dr. Datta says:—"I wish these pilgrims would help. They are as gay as all holiday makers are. I am going to tell the pandas (priests) to throw out this hint. The places between here and Palampur are said to have suffered terribly. I am going on to Ramtal this evening. The town of Daulatpur near there is said to be quite down. Medically what is wanted is a staff of itinerant hospital assistants to go about from village to village searching for patients and offering help."

Dr. Datta says that much credit is due to the Thanadar and the Hospital Assistant, Khan Singh, for the way they have risen to the occasion in Jowala Mukhi. He has directed a grass chuppar to be put up for a dispensary and coolies are at work extricating medicinal stores from the debris of the old dispensary. After the fair is over, the Hospital Assistants will journey through the neighbouring villages.

The Commissioner of the Jullunder Division telegraphed on the 11th instant from Shahpur that a medical supply depot had been opened at Kotwali or lower bazar, Dharmsala, which could supply all the needs of the district. A hospital assistant is posted at Forsythganj, an Assistant Surgeon at Macleodganj, Major Browning Smith and a hospital assistant at Kangra town, an Assistant Surgeon at Jowala Mukhi, Major McHechnie and Assistant Surgeon Owen in Palampur; one hospital assistant is posted in Kangra, Silhari and the adjoining villages and a second has been sent to Nagrota and neighbouring villages. Dr. Datta, Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur, and four hospital assistants are now near the south of the affected tract and a Mission Medical Staff is in Kangra Tahsil.

Another party consisting of two Assistant Surgeons and two hospital assistants with medicines etc., was despatched faom Lahore on 11th instant, for Kangra and the Simla staff is being strengthened in case it becomes necessary to send hospital assistants etc., from there to Kulu Mandi and Suket.

All the police stations are being reinforced and a regular system of inspection and inquiry by patrols has been organised. The telegraph line has been opened to Palampur and to Kangra. A double Company of the Pioneers reached Kangra on the 10th instant and are assisting in the exhumation of bodies. A Company of Sappers and Miners marched on the morning of 11th with supplies of all kinds for relief and will in the first place construct a trestle bridge over the Buner Nullah, halfway between Shahpur and Palampur, where a large bridge has collapsed, rendering communications of any kind with Palampur difficult. In half of Kangra town the work of exhumation is completed, and it is being vigorously pushed on throughout the affected area.

A correspondent telegraphs from Palampur on the 9th instant:—The Palampur casualties in the earthquake are: Killed:—Mr. Gibson, Mrs. Copeland Miss McBean (child), Miss Whitewall. Injured: the Mullins family (four), Mr. W. Ballard, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. Gibson, all doing well. Every building has been razed to the ground and the damage is incalculable.

A Mussoorie correspondent writes on the 10th instant:—Ravages of earthquake are being repaired as quickly as possible wherever it can be done. Cracks in the Criterion have been patched up and the Mussoorie library is assuming its normal appearance, including verandahs and other tokens of civilization. With regard to those buildings which have been irretrivably damaged and must be rebuilt, it been found expedient to withold permission to do so till September or October. Among the houses that have been completely shattered are three on the north face of Camel's Back, two of which were tenanted at the time, but their occupants escaped without hurt. Rocks on Camel's Back have been described by an eye-witness as rising up and buffeting each other like angry bears during the earthquake. Some of them got worse of their encounter as they are now littering the road.

DAMAGE AT DEHRA DUN.

A Dehra Dun correspondent wires on the 9th instant:—

The telegram about the terrific earthquake of the 4th instant, may create some misunderstanding about the Roman Catholic Chapel here which was stated to have been ruined, but not levelled or collapsed. It is, strictly speaking, a ruined edifice owing to the deep cracks in each arch, in which, by the way, there are no key stones, and throughout the buttresses and across the basement of the building. Another shock would decidedly cause a collapse. The statue of the Sacred Heart fell from fairly a good height to the floor. The tower of the Protestant Church has some cracks. Many houses on the Eastern Canal and Lytton roads have been seriously damaged and, in some cases, positively collapsed. In one or two instances there have been miraculous escapes, people barely getting out of their houses when the latter came down either wholly or partially. In the 2nd Gurkha lines, officers are out in tents. Houses suffered badly here. The Macphersons had scarcely left their house when their iron bed was totally smashed. Major and Mrs. Watson were fortunate in leaving their house before it fell, in fact there are many in the station who have had really wonderful escapes.

The accounts of the damage done by the recent earthquake still continue to come in. A report from Mussoorie states that in Landour a house was moved bodily down a hillside and anchored safely on a ledge a short distance below, the inmates being quite unconscious of the sudden change. Only one man is said to have been hurt, but not seriously. It must have been a surprise to them on waking to find that their house had been moved.

A report has also been received of the Luri bridge on the Hindustan-Tibet road being severely damaged, and in consequence very dangerous for travellers.

A public meeting has been held in Rohtak townhall to mourn the sad death of Mr. Loxton. Mr. Loxton had been a very popular Deputy Commissioner in the Rohtak district during the days of the acute famine in the year 1901, and the people cherish his memory most gratefully. All the leading citizens were present and it was resolved to convey the sympathy of the town to the bereaved relatives of the deceased.

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Considerable damage from the recent earthquake is reported to have been caused to buildings at Debra Dun and slighter damage at Saharanpore, One man is known to have been killed and several injured in the Dehra district.

No further shocks have occurred at Simla since yesterday.

FRESH SHOCKS AT SIMLA.

About the severest shock which has occurred here, since the first day of the earthquake, took place this afternoon, starting fresh cracks in some of the buildings. Minor tremors still continue intermittently.

The Viceroy and staff arrived here this afternoon.

AMRITSAR, APRIL 12.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Simla yesterday morning. The solid stone building of the Civil Secretariat on Gorton Castle Hill is badly cracked and has alarmed the subordinate ranks who are naturally working in a somewhat desultory manner.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, APRIL 12.

An impressive memorial service was held on Tuesday evening in the Lahore Cathedral in connection with the terrible catastrophe in Dharmsala and Kangra. There was a very large congregation, including Lady Rivaz, Sir Danzil Ibbetson, Sir Lewis and Lady Tupper, Sir W. Clark etc. "Blest are the Departed" (Spohr) was played as an opening Voluntary, and this was followed by the general confession and other prayers. Special psalms were XVII, XC and CXXX "God is Our Help and Strength," "Lord Thou hast been our Refuge," and "Out of the Deep have I Called unto Thee." The first lesson read by the Rev. Mr. Papworth was from Isaiah "Thou has made of the city a heap and of the defenced City a ruin." The second was from the magnificent 15th Chapter of 1st Corinthians and was read by the Rev. Mr. Foster. The "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" were sung and the choir sang a plaintive air "I heard a voice from Heaven." The hymn "Oh what the Joy and the Glory will Be" was then sung and special prayers were offered by the Bishop.

The service closed with the hymn "Days and Moments quickly Flying" sung while the whole congregation knelt and the "Dead March in Saul," one of Chopin's funeral marches, was played as the congregation left the Cathedral.

VICEROY OPENS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LAHORE, APRIL 11.

The following letter has been addressed to the Press by the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government:—

Lahore, April 11, Civil Secretariat. Sir,—I am desired to forward for favour of publication a copy of a letter addressed by his Excellency the Viceroy to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I am at the same time to say that Sir Charles Rivaz left last night for the scene of the disaster in the Kangra Valley in order personally to ascertain the state of affairs and to satisfy himself that everything that is possible is being done to assist the sufferers. During his absence, steps are being taken under his directions to sound some of the leading gentlemen of the Province, both English and Indian as to their willingness to serve upon a general committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and organising relief; and directly his Honour returns to Lahore, he proposes to hold a public meeting for the same purpose. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Sd.) A. H. Diack.

The following is Lord Curzon's letter to his Honour Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I:—

Viceroy's Camp, Delhi, April 10. My Dear Sir Charles,—As each fresh account that comes in widens the range of disaster caused by the recent terrible earthquake in the Kangra Valley, and renders it certain that many thousands of persons must have been reduced to misery apart from the actual loss of human life, it seems clear to me that we should delay no longer in opening a subscription list in India, on behalf of the sufferers. Your Government is taking every possible means for their immediate succour and the cultivating classes will doubtless receive any consideration later on that it is in the power of Government to bestow. But there must be a large amount of loss in the destruction of house and other property, and of consequent destitution, which Government relief is powerless to meet and with which private liberality is the only agency that can cope promptly and effectively. I, therefore, ask your consent to opening a subscription list at once and I beg permission to start it with a donation of Rs. 10,000. The centre of collection and distribution, should, I imagine, be at Lahore, and I trust that you will proceed to create the necessary organisation there or elsewhere without delay and will publish this appeal to the Indian public, always so ready to respond to the call of suffering.

Europeans and Indians have been equally involved in the present calamity, and they will, I am sure, gladly join hands in the effort to mitigate its sad consequences. I perhaps have an additional right to address you in the matter owing to the extraordinarily narrow and providential escape of Lady Curzon in the earthquake. Our good fortune makes us more peculiarly alive to the sorrow of others to whose fate was less merciful.

I should have liked to show my sympathy by proceeding at once to the scene of the disaster and have only desisted from doing so as you know from the feeling that every effort should be directed to the actual supply of relief, and that a visit from me at this juncture might have added to the general dislocation inevitable in the peculiar circumstances of the case. Moreover, I am confident that you will yourself take whatever measures may be required in respect of local supervision and encouragement at the right time and in the best way. I am, dear Sir Charles, yours sincerely—(Sd.) Curzon.

INDIAN POLICE REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

With regard to the Police Commission's recommendations, it is understood that the Government of India have under consideration a draft Bill for a uniform Police Act for all India. The Bill will be brought before the Legislative Council during the course of the Simla Session.

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB SUIT.

CANCELLATION OF ATTACHMENT REFUSED.

At the Calcutta High Court, to-day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen delivered judgment in the matter of the application made on behalf of the Calcutta Turf Club for an order that the injunction granted in the suit of Aleck Apcar vs. S. Arthur Youd and Frank Youd, on 13th January last, might be set aside or withdrawn, In that suit an order was made to attach before judgment the sum Rs, 20,000 which was deposited with the Calcutta Turf Club by the defendants as book-makers under certain conditions, and the order further directed that the Calcutta Turf Club might be restrained from making payment of this sum on any other sum or any portion of it to defendants or to any other person. His lordship refused the application and allowed the attachment to remain.

THE KABUL MISSION.

A NEW TREATY SIGNED.

ACCOUNT OF THE JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL. 12.

Mr. Dane and other members of the Kabul Mission arrived here to-day, travelling up with Lord Curzon, from Kalka, where the two parties met. The Mission have returned in excellent condition after their long and trying march. One day's journey on this side of the Kabul, snow set in and continued for forty-eight hours without intermission. The cold was intense, crossing the Pass which lay immediately in front, and the progress through the snow was difficult. But the camp was eventually gained with the loss of only one man (a mule driver) who was frozen to death. Some twenty followers were also temporarily laid up with snow-blindness or frostbite. Snow continued throughout the night and the members of the party were kept busy clearing it away to prevent tents breaking down with the weight.

The following day a messenger arrived from the Amir earnestly begging the Mission to return to the shelter of Kabul. His Highness, it appears, had sent off, the moment he heard of the snowstorm. But the Pass having been crossed, it was decided to wait in Camp until the weather cleared and then to proceed, as the country on Indian side is comparatively safe.

The Mission was thus enabled to reach India on the date expected.

During their stay in Kabul, the Mission was most hospitably entertained, the cold throughout the winter was intense, and very heavy snow lay in the city. The whole time this froze hard, every night, but became soft and slushy in the heat of the sun during the day, making any movement so difficult that it would have been impossible to have the return march very much sooner, even had negotiations been concluded.

It is understood that the results obtained are those announced by Lord Bath in the House of Lords, that is to say, a treaty has been concluded with the present Amir very similar to that which existed with his Highness Abdur Rahman,

The negotiations proceeded smoothly throughout and would have been completed even sooner but for the Amir's being laid up for six weeks with a bad attack of gout. His Highness was so anxious not to interrupt the negotiations that he arranged to see the Mission in the sleeping apartment where he was lying ill. But it was of course difficult to settle intricate points so quickly under these conditions as could have been done in Durbar. It was only after his Highness had recovered, therefore, that the treaty was finally signed. The proceedings terminated with a great dinner in the house of Sirdar Nasrullah Khan at which the Amir and all the principal nobles of the State were present, and the proceedings were of the most cordial character.

Sirdar Inayatulla Khan arrived at Kabul while the Mission were still there after a most trying march through the snow in which several followers were frostbitten and all camels had to be left behind. The Sirdar was full of what he had seen in India and spoke in especially warm terms of the hospitality he had received at Hastings House in Calcutta. He had, he hoped greatly, to be able to repeat his visit to India hereafter. He also talked of his visit to the cruiser Hyacinth in the Calcutta port, and of other sights he had witnessed.

Sirdar Nasrullah Khan was at Kabul throughout the whole time the Mission was there. He may possibly make a tour along the northern frontier in spring to inspect the garrisons of which he is in command. But the report which found currency, some time since, that he had already left for this purpose is incorrect. Umar Jahn, the younger son of the late Amir, was also in Kabul where he occupies a high office in charge of the public works and factories and is on excellent terms with the present Amir.

The Mission encountered the earthquake which has done so much damage in Northern India about three marches on this side of Kabul, It lasted about a minute and was followed by a few smaller shocks, but was quite slight and information subsequently received from the Afghan Government shows that it did no damage worth mentioning in Kabul. This confirms the evidence previously wired to you of the local nature of the recent earthquake. It may be noticed here that it was less destructive in Afghanistan than was the one which occurred in the latter part of the last January and which the Mission felt in Kabul. This January earthquake is reported to have caused terrible destruction and loss of life in Ghazni, buildings being almost all thrown down, or more or less damaged while many of those who escaped being crushed in the ruins found death waiting for them in the bitter cold of Central Asian winter night outside. Ghazni is eighteen hundred feet higher above sea level than is Kabul and proportionately more arctic in its temperature.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

Major Elliot and Major Stotherd will officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-command respectively of the 30th Lancers vice Colonel Wapshare on leave.

Lieutenant Hartley, Durham Light Infantry, is posted to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Colonel McSwiney, 20th Deccan Horse, commands the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade vice Brigadier-General Francis on leave.

Colonel Kelly, Assistant Adjutant General, Quetta Division, is granted leave to the 23rd June next.

Colonel Trower South Wales Borderers, officiates in command Karachi Brigade, vice Colonel Read transferred to the command of the Belgaum Brigade.

Captain Bertram Henry Hewett, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence, out of India from the 18th April to the 17th October 1905, inclusive.

2nd-Lieutenant H. L. Pope, No. 62nd Campany, Royal Garrison Artillery, is granted privilege leave of absence, from the 14th instant to the 14th May,

Lieutenant D. H. Malony, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, commencing from the date of departure.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Major G. Osborne R. G. A. from 14th April to 14th May.

ARRIVALS, April 12.

Lieut J C Collinson, Ord Dept, from leave from England.
Captain G Hallett Ord Dept, from leave from England.
Capt G F Rulter, 2nd E Lanc Regt, on duty, from England.
2nd Lieut P Beaumont, 1st S Lanc Regt on duty from England.
2nd Lieut K C Robertson 2nd The Royal Scots, from leave from England.
Major C Sendamore, R S Fusiliers, ont ransfer, from Bareilly.
Capt D L Brereton, 1st Durham L I, on duty from England.
Lieut T A Davis, E Surrey Regt, on leave, from Sitapur,
Capt A Robinson, E Surrey Regt, to rejoin from England.
2nd Lieut A H R Saunders, K R R C on duty from England.
Lieut Hon A C Murray 105th Gurkhas on leave from Abbottabad.
Lieut P C Esdaile, 1st Bn Queens, on exchange, from England.
Brig General A W L Bayley, Staff, on duty from Deolali.
Lieut W H B Salmon, 99th D Inft on leave, from England.
Capt E H Sharman, 99th D Inft, on leave from England.
2nd Lieut P M A Kerans 6th D Guards on duty from England.

DEPARTURES, April 12.

Capt D L Brereton, 1st Durham L I to rejoin to Lucknow.

VICEROY'S RECENT SPEECHES.

A BOMBAY PROTEST.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, convened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, was held at the Novelty Theatre, yesterday afternoon, to adopt a resolution of respectful remonstrance in regard to the recent utterances of his Excellency Lord Curzon in the Council Chamber and the Convocation Hall of the Calcutta University. The theatre was crowded with a native audience. Amongst those present were: the Hon Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Balchandra Krishna the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare, Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. Narotamdas Moraji Gocaldas, Mr. N. V. Gokhle Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. A. P. Cama Mr. Shamrao Vithal, Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji Mr. Ruttonsey Mooiji, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. N. P. Vaidya and others.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh was voted to the chair. Before opening the proceedings of the evening, the Chairman said he had received messages expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting from the People's Association of Sholapur, the Dharwar Association the Bijapore Association, the Broach Association and several other Associations. He had also received a telegram from the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, expressing his regret at his inability to attend the meeting owing to illness.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said:—Gentlemen,—You are all aware that I am a plain blunt man, only able to place before you a plain unvarnished story as to the reasons why it has been found necessary to call you here to-day. I must at once say that I have not at my command the power or the graces of eloquence, neither can I hope to move you by any display of sentiment or emotion. I am totally incapable of delivering before you any philosophical disquisition really worth listening to on the character or traditions of the East or even of this country; and I am free to confess that it would be ridiculous in me to attempt any such disquisition without any accurate or scholarly study of these subjects. I can only tell you in plain terms how such devoted and loyal subjects of the King, as we are, accustomed to speak in only the most respectful terms—some people may even call it flattery—of the high dignitaries of the State—how it is that we have felt ourselves constrained to meet here to-day to enter our solemn remonstrance against the utterances of one who occupies the proud position of the highest representative of our beloved Sovereign in this land. The "warmth of heart" on which Lord Curzon himself once complimented us in this city, as animating our appreciation of the services which high officials may render to the cause of the country's progress, reconciles us to much that would exhaust the patience and sorely try the feelings of less warm-hearted races, but even our warmth of heart cannot stand unfounded aspersions on the character of our public men or an offensive and undeserved depreciation of our philosophies and faiths, our literature and our lives. Gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to point out at a meeting like this, that for some time past the whole country has been deeply concerned to find that the Administration, however fruitful in seeds of material progress which sown as they are hurriedly, may or may not fructify, has been permeated by principles of the most retrograde character, calculated to substitute for trust, confidence and increasing equality, doubt, distrust and the tightening assertion of racial domination. The verdict on the Administration has been pronounced with the voice of the whole country by the only representative body that the country possesses—the Indian National Congress. It is superfluous to refer to the many measures which have led the country to form this estimate of the present Administration. I will only refer to one thing as shewing how correct and well founded that estimate really is.

INDIA'S MAGNA CHARTA.

Only as recently as the last Budget debate, his Excellency Lord Curzon openly and publicly contended that the solemn pledges that have been embodied in what is fondly cherished by us as the Great Charter of the liberties of the people of India are not promises which actually and substantially promise equal treatment to all the subjects of the British Crown in this country, but are such promises only to the ear; that they only lay down propositions which have no special significance and which were only superfluously embodied in the great document. Now, if his Lordship is right, if the propositionsin question were really meant to convey nothing more than what would have been done in the ordinary course of administration, there was surely no need to give solemn utterance to them in a great Proclamation. This single attempt to explain away the solemn and beneficent purpose of a great and historic document is sufficiently illustrative of the spirit of Lord Curzon's administration, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the whole country has been filled with alarm and anxiety as to the principles underlying the activity of the present Government of India. It is no answer to such fears to say that the head of the Administration is devoting himself with unexampled assiduity and industry to the work which he has taken upon himself. Industry and assiduity do not justify or palliate wrong principles. On the contrary they rather give greater scope to their mischievous operation. It is no answer, again, to these fears that the heart of the ruler is consumed with love and affection for the millions of the Indian population. In the first place, it is difficult to accept a systematic attempt to repress the educated classes as any evidence of love for the people, even when the attempt is accompanied by a loud and incessant claim to the people's gratitude on the score of 'gifts and beneficences" bestowed as certain measures of financial relief, rendered unavoidable by the over-flowing Treasury, have been somewhat unnecessarily described. Moreover there is love and love. There is love for the people whom you consider your equals; there is also love for the people whom you consider as your inferiors. There is love not mainly for the sake of those that are loved but because they are instruments of your own greatness and proofs of your own superiority. The people of India have felt that the love and affection that has recently been poured upon them is of the latter character, and they must therefore be forgiven if they attach to it its proper value. Gentlemen the great statesmen of the last century were never slow to acknowledge that the people of this country were a race endowed with a great and ancient civilization, And they thought it both just and wise to proclaim, assure, and treat them as in no way inferior in consequence of their race, religion or colour. They strove hard to thrust these differences in the background, which the present administration has unwisely sought to bring again to the fore-front. Lord Curzon has recently told us that he has allowed himself no rest or respite in his labour for the Indian people, that he has devoted his whole life to preaching the lessons of the East, its history and tradition that he has often been rallied by his own countrymen for his enthusiasm for the religious monuments and literature of the East, that he has, while in India, given abundant proof of his reverence for faiths and feeling that were not his own. We are quite ready to accept what his Lordship has said about his action and feelings, but in that case we will ask him, why it is that with all this love and reverence he has deliberately chosen on a solemn occasion to

"KICK US ALL DOWNSTAIRS."

If I may take the liberty of borrowing a line from a well-worn couplet—why we may ask, possessing such love and reverence has he declaimed against the character of the people, not only of this country but of the whole East, and against the sacred books and traditions on which it is founded. I think, however, we must do his Excellency the justice of admitting that his declamation in the University Hall was not seriously meant for a real disquisition of these matters, which after all require a deeper study than Lord Curzon seems to have given them, and a more laborious training and scholarly capacity than even he with all his accomplishments appears to be possessed of. The attempt to trail a red herring across the path cannot blind us to what is an obvious fact, namely, that this philosophical declamation was only a peg on which Lord Curzon wanted to hang what was nearest his heart, namely, the story of what he regarded as the wicked and ungrateful behaviour of the public men of this country in not accepting the work of his administration at such value as he himself chose to put upon it and in such guise as he chose to present it in. Proceeding, Mr. Parekh referred to "the many retrograde measures of his Excellency's administration,"

THE VALIDATING BILL.

In reference to the Universities Validating Act he said: Lord Curzon had long since ceased to have any regard for Indian public opinion; so it mattered nothing to him what the people thought of his Validating Bill and it mattered nothing how derogatory it was to the prestige of both the High Court and the Legislature. And when a sharp but perfectly natural and dignified protest was entered in the Legislative Council by the Bombay member against the measure and the proceedings that had led to it, the Viceroy betrayed complete loss of temper and permitted himself to use language about the motives of his critics hitherto happily unknown in our Council debates.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Church and State in France.

BRIDGING THE CHANNEL.

SPECULATION IN THEATRE TICKETS.

PARIS, MARCH 24.

THE burning question of the hour, the separation of Church and State, was definitely tackled by the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. Opinions, however, are much divided as to whether the Government will press the measure forward in such a fashion as to ensure its passing into law during the life of the present Parliament. The fact is that, in spite of the presence of a considerable majority in the Chamber, representing a very large proportion of the electorate, pledged to support the bill, there exists in the minds of many deputies and several members of the Cabinet, an undefined, but curiously powerful, dread as to the effects of the measure. It is as if it were a question of pulling down and removing the gaunt ruins of some ancient shrine to build a factory in its stead. Low as the Church has sunk in the estimation of the people through its pandering in the political life of the country, a vestige of its ancient influence still remains; the teachings and superstitions imbibed in a thousand years, revive and bid men pause before they commit an act which they are dimly conscious may have consequences far beyond their power to anticipate. Apart from the mass of opinion on both sides, which regards separation as a purely political measure, and either supports or condemns it accordingly, there exists this numerous body of waverers, the working of whose minds I have attempted to describe; with them lies the fate of the bill, and I am inclined to think that pressure of public opinion will overcome the influence of almost forgotten superstitions.

Many fervent Catholics welcome the proposal on the ground that, freed from the trammels which bind it to an anti-religious Government, the Church will develop on freer and truer lines, and will exercise a far more powerful influence for good. They point out that, under present conditions, a bishop or any high dignitary must be an utterly colourless individual to be acceptable both to the Papacy and the Republic, and that the stipends paid by the State are too meagre to attract any but the peasant class into the priesthood. The country "curé" of the Established Church still "passes rich on £40 a year," and his greasy soutane inspires contempt rather than reverence amongst the people from whom he sprang. Therefore, it is argued, the Church has much to gain from emancipation, which would permit of her most gifted children occupying the highest places and exercising their proper influence. Again, on the other side, there are a number of convinced anticlericals who fear to loose the chains which bind the Church captive to the car of Government. They prefer that ministers of religion should remain servants of the State, subject to control and liable to dismissal, rather than become members of a free organization which might develop in such a manner as to be a menace to Republican institutions. In short, they are in the position of a man who owns a horse which has, more than once, nearly thrown him from the saddle: he is paying for the keep of an animal which he can neither manage nor use, but is afraid to part with it for fear it should enable a rival to distance him on the road. It says much for the disturbing influence of M. Combes' personality on the proceedings of Parliament that so short a time should have sufficed to pass the first of his three great measures of reform—the two years' military service bill. The effect of this concession on the prosperity and happiness of France has yet to be felt; that it will be enormous no one doubts, but that its real authors will receive the credit due to them is not so certain. It is more than probable that the good the Combes Cabinet did in its life will be interred with its bones, and that history will describe its President as the protector of spies and the apostle of delation.

The latest scheme for expediting the journey from Paris to London, and vice versa, by the institution of ferry boats to carry the train across the Straits, has awakened great interest here, but I cannot say that the most competent judges attach importance to it. They do not believe that it is practicable or necessary, given the speed with which the present disembarkation takes place. Such schemes have existed for years in the archives of the companies interested. There are cranks abroad full of all manner of projects. One good man presented me with a card the other day which bore, as a claim to my consideration, the fact that he was one of the authors of the Channel bridge and a pioneer in the "Two Seas Canal" idea. He, however, omitted to mention that he was Irrigator-in-Chief to his Saharan Majesty. If he were not, he ought to be. This question of bridging the Straits occupies more and more attention now that relations are all that they should be between the two countries. On all hands, people declare for the tunnel, and no Franco-English banquet is ever held without allusion being made to it. It is incredible, say both native and English merchants established in Paris, the volume of trade that would result. Perhaps the hour of crossing may be reduced to a third of that time when the motor-boat has proved its sea worthiness. It will have an excellent chance in the forthcoming race from Toulon to Algiers.

The influence of the spring or the "entente cordiale," or perhaps both, is to be seen not only in schemes for linking shore to shore, but likewise in a desire to minister to the intellectual needs of the English-speaking population of Paris. A leading London newspaper threatens to print itself here for our benefit and to appear at breakfast with the French journals, instead of making us wait until the evening for our English news. Certain it is, that the sudden departure of our old and trusted "Galignani," which lasted through Waterloo and the entrance of the Allies, through Restoration, Empire, Commune, and Republic, has left a blank in the representation of British interests in Paris, as yet unfilled. But, as I write, a rumour reaches me of another sort of ally. The "Patrie," moved by our parlous state, is about to bring out an English journal. Certain "confreres" have been approached to secure their editorial assistance. One can only murmur, in view of this astounding information: "Can a fountain bring forth sweet and bitter water?" It is perhaps unnecessary to say that your contemporary is distinguished for its unceasing hostility to England and the English. Will the new organ instruct its readers on how to become appreciated by its other readers? or is Saul also among the prophets—of the "entente"?

Probably nowhere else in the world is theatrical enterprise so hampered and the comfort of the public so interfered with as in this city of Paris, through the existence of a number of parasites which, in the course of years, have been allowed to establish themselves in and around the theatre; and though the operations of the "claque" and the exactions of the "ouvreuses" are still to be suffered, an effort is at last to be made to get rid of the most objectionable class of all the "chands de billets." These are individuals who station themselves outside every playhouse importuning passers-by with offers of seats at reduced prices. They are the impersonation of obsequious arrogance and amazing persistency; often going the length of seizing an unfortunate visitor in search of seats and hustling him, willy nilly, into a neighbouring wine shop where the chief of the gang has established his spurious Bureau de Location. As an instance of the immunity which these pests enjoy, it may be stated that one of their establishments exists opposite the Opera Comique itself impudently inscribed with the legend Box-office of the Opera. It will be asked, are the tickets sold by these men genuine, and if so, where do they come from? In order to elucidate the mystery, it will be necessary to explain other curious customs obtaining in the dramatic world of Paris. In the first place, an author, whose piece is being played at a theatre, receives as part payment for his work 100 francs' worth of tickets for each performance. The advantage of this source of income is that it is placed beyond the reach of hungry creditors, whose claims may be pressing. As it would not be compatible with the dignity of a literary man to stand in the street and dispose of these tickets himself, they are sold at a reduction of 50 per cent. to an agency. once celebrated under the name of Porchers, and now managed by M. Prudhommeaux which retails them to the public through agents in the manner described. Attempts have been made by managers from time to time in their contracts with the Society of Authors to do away with the objectionable privilege, offering cash compensation greatly in excess of the sum obtained from the Prudhommeaux agency, but—with the exception of a case in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is concerned—always without success; and it is more than probable that Mme. Bernhardt's agreement will be declared void by the Society of Authors at their next meeting.

The number of authors' tickets is, however, after all, extremely limited, and were it not for other more prolific sources of supply, the trade of a "'chand de billets" would not be lucrative. The tickets which form the second category are called "billets de concession," the concessionnaire being a gentleman who, in return for the payment of a certain sum to needy managers, obtains daily a number of places in all parts of the house, which go to swell the stock-in-trade of the unauthorised brokers. Then, again. in the case of a popular play, emissaries of the "'chand de billets" besiege the box-office of the theatre at the hour of opening, and buy up every vacant seat, to be re-sold later at an enhanced price to a disappointed public. It having been decided that a theatre ticket is an article of commerce, managers cannot refuse to sell any that they may have at their disposal to a member of the public who presents a demand and tenders the price, and this manœuvre of the outside dealer is, therefore, very hard to defeat. In default of what one must consider would be a mutually advantageous agreement between directors and authors to abolish the objectionable traffic once for all,an aggrieved manager has only one remedy open to him: to invite action on the part of the police, who have full powers conferred upon them under the by-laws regulating street hawking. But it is hard to set the machinery of the law in motion, and more difficult still to keep it going. Upon a direct request, M. Lepine has interfered on several occasions, but his action has only been spasmodic, and the nuisance has not only continued but grown. Playgoers will wish every success to the determined effort which is now to be made to induce the Prefect of Police to exercise the powers vested in him, not only in an effective, but a continuous fashion.

Since the Russian counterpoise has proved less reliable than was believed, the German War-lord has bulked larger than ever on the French political horizon; his most trivial actions are followed with attention, and the amount of power vested in him as a semi absolute Sovereign, is magnified to an extent only possible in the case of a people conscious of the weaknesses of their own system of popular government. Rightly or wrongly, therefore, the man in the street connects the Kaiser's trip with some subtle Macchiavelian scheme to thwart French dreams of Empire in Northern Africa, which, thanks to the recent compact with Great Britain, seemed so near to realisation. All sorts of complications are predicted, and small confidence is expressed in the ability of M. Delcasse and his diplomatic coadjutors to cope successfully with the wily Teuton. Fortunately, we are enjoying ideal spring weather, and there is a chance that the warmth and sunshine may induce less pessimistic views.

The "Fortifs" are doomed! The imposing, but valueless, ramparts which girdle Paris and have constrained her growth so long, are to disappear. It is only a question now as to what is to be done with the land; no inconsiderable problem when one comes to estimate the value of a belt, two hundred yards wide, running right round the French capital. Strong efforts are being made to preserve it as an open space; Paris is not really rich as regards public parks, and the "Fortifs" would supply much-needed recreation grounds for the foul slums which crowd on to them from Belgian lles to Montrouge. It is to be feared, however, that the State will not see its way to sacrifice the full market value of its property, and though a certain portion may be reserved to the public use, the remainder will be built upon. In the event of his decision being come to, the suggestion made to construct the new houses on the lines of a garden city, such as have been commenced in England, deserves attention. Whatever is done, memories of the old fortifications will die hard. Fifty years ago, before railways and bicycles made a journey into the country possible, they were the playgrounds of the suburbs; to thousands of the families who spent their Sundays there, roaming and eating on the scorched and dirty yellow sward, they served as the best substitute for green fields and fresh air they were ever likely to know. Later, when foreign cannon thundered at the outer forts, their casemates sheltered the valiant "escar-gots" of the National Guards, occupied in killing time in the service of their country. But the bright days of the fortifications, have long since gone by.

THE JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

The Society of the Japanese residents in Bombay acknowledges with thanks the following further contributions towards the Fund started in aid of the widows and families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged...	91,075	3	7
Through Messrs Fuji and Co. Rangoon	481	14	5
Mr Adamji Peerbhoy	200		
Through Mr C Vijiara Shavachary, Salem	200		
Mr Jadhva and Friends Navsari	204		
M E	100		
Major General Sir E G Barrow K S B, Peshawar	100		
Dr Erachshaw Jamsetji Hakim	100		
Mr William J Davis, Lucknow	75		
Mr W I Shepherd, Shajahanpur	60		
Major O Higashi.........	50		
Mr J A Grant	50		
Well Wisher	50		
People of Dhubri.........	50		
Through Major Eldred Pottinger 47th Battery, Hyderabad.........	49	8	0
Through Principal, Wardlaw College, Bellary	25		
J B K Dharwar	25		
Members of the Executive Committee, Agra Bengali Library	31	8	0
Sympathisers to the Japanese Soldiers and Sailors fallen in war	35		
Through Mr Satish Roy Zamindar	25		
Mr P K Chitale	20		
Nazareth	12		
A few Friends, Hoshangabad	16		
Mr W R Stevenson	20		
Through Mr G R Bhane	12	4	0
Mr J P Cunningham, Bellary.........	10		
Bhairam Dayal, Muzaffarnagar.........	10		
Mr Phirozshaw B Guzdar.........	10		
Mr Jagnath Prasad, Hoshangabad.........	10		
Through Mr V G Bakshi, Indore—Shrimant Sardar Narayan Rao Saheb...	15		
W F Nicol	11	1	0
Rao Saheb Gopal Rao Vishwas Rao	10		
Ram Suchet Chaube	10		
Keshavlalji Anin Saheb Chandwasi.........	10		
Matadin Agramal	10		
Amount under Rs. 10.........	146	8	0
Officers and Subordinates 8th Divisional Staff	104		
Major General Sir R Locke Elliot K C B, D S O	50		
Colonel E H Molesworth	16		
Colonel J H E Reid	32		
Captain Hon F E Guest	20		
Captain H S Dobrott D S O	10		
Captain D C Percey Smith D S O	10		
Captain G R Vanronon.........	15		
Amount under Rs. 10	118	10	0
Total...	93,095	9	0

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the "Yokohama Specie Bank Ld, Bombay on behalf of the Society."

The Press Association says:—Messrs. Kelsall Brothers and Beeching, Limited, and Messrs. James Leyman and Co, Limited, of Hull, in a joint letter to the Press, state: "Now that this matter has been happily brought to a conclusion, we feel that as owners of the lost and damaged vessels, we should be neglecting our duty if, on behalf of ourselves and our men, we failed publicly to express our gratitude to all those who have helped us in our time of distress." The letter especially mentions the Government officials and Sir H. Seymour King, M.P.

AURANGABAD NOTES.

The local Roman Catholic community having been augmented by the new Infantry (lately arrived here from Singapore), the Chapel here, writes our Aurangabad correspondent, has been found quite insufficient to accommodate them. Many of the devotees have in consequence to worship outside the edifice.

The Nizam's Government recently issued a proclamation prohibiting more than one person, at a time from entering a liquor or toddy vendor's shop. In contravention of these orders, a batch of four boon companions entered a toddy shop in the city, and were quietly regaling themselves, when a posse of the City Police raided the shop and carried away the pot with its contents and confined it in the local Thana along with the indulgers. Proceedings are being taken in the local Courts against these men for infringement of the Abkari rules. As this is a new procedure, the case is exciting much interest and comment among all.

A cistern, which was constructed for public use in the Cantonment near the Followers' Hospital, to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee is now fast falling into decay. It is neither ornamental nor useful. Throughout the year the water lies stagnant and is further polluted by decaying vegetable matter falling into it. Men and cattle resort to it promiscuously. It should not be impossible to cleanse this cistern and have it replenished with fresh water periodically.

A mendicant of the Cantonment was in the habit of inviting some of his friends, who used to ply him with liquor and treat him otherwise handsomely. But, for some reason or other his quondam friends forsook him for a woman living in his neighbourhood. Taking umbrage at this transference of friendship, he deliberately set fire to the woman's house. He was caught in the act and handed over to the police, who have imprisoned him in the local Lock-up. He will be placed before the Cantonment Magistrate on a charge of wilful incendiarism.

Small-pox having made its appearance in the Infantry Lines, after a long interval, the men and their families as well as their neighbours have been ordered to vacate their quarters. They are at present encamped on some plains near the hamlet of Bhowsingpura, a supurb of the city.

A sudden change has taken place in the exchange for tickets on the H. G. V. Railway, as well as in the Weaving and Spinning Mills here. In the former only Hali Siccas are being accepted, but at an enhanced rate of exchange. This is causing a great deal of confusion and many passengers are losing their appointed trains. It will take some time before this change is understood by all concerned. In the mills hitherto the operatives have been paid in Government currency, and the substitution of Hali Sicca rupees is inflicting loss on the poor men, although the Nizam's currency is thereby being increased in circulation.

The pensioned veterans of the late Hyderabad Contingent located here are much exercised in mind on account of the publication of a Resolution by the Government of India intimating its intention to reward those who took part in the ever-to-be-remembered Indian Mutiny of 1857-58. Shoals of petitions on the subject are being submitted to the Supreme Government, in vindication of their claims.

A recrudescence of plague is reported at Phulmari and Harsool. The former is a large village, while the latter is somewhat smaller and is mainly inhabited by Rohillas and Sikhs, who are mainly employed as Warders over the Nizam's Central Jail there. The inhabitants of both villages are flying from their homes in all direction before receipt of Government orders to that effect. In one house alone, near the railway station, there were nine deaths successively within as many days.

A question has arisen as to what becomes of the numerous students of the Nizam's colleges and schools. Year after year the paternal Government spends vast sums on education and elaborate buildings. But notwithstanding the lavish expenditure no perceptible good is apparent from the results. For not a single lad from these Institutions has succeeded in obtaining any lucrative or responsible appointment in any recognized Public office. It is not probable that these young men will succeed in obtaining apppointments in British Government offices, when their attainments are unappreciated by the Nizam's High Officials themselves.

The majority of the men of the 73rd Carnatic Infantry, which recently arrived from Singapore, being only conversant with Tamil, Telegu and kindred languages, find it extremely difficult to make themselves understood, when making purchases in the local market. Moreover as they are unacquainted with the prevailing language here, they are easily cheated by the Bunnias.

For the delectation of your numerous readers, the following copy of a post card is sent merely to show the beauty and extent of the English language acquired by some members of the rising generation:—

"My diri Frend Brother.—I am very sory that long time ago I was sent you letter, but now time I have not tooked the anser, what is the casses, perhaps, you the will think untruth think as that this thing is not rong what I rite you, I am very in difficulty motion, I am very sory that you don't rite even a leter, I am alone with this contry. I am in very sory, this as the Last leter. you don't think that my sister if give me the anser of this Leter."

BUSINESSLIKE BURGLARS.

It was bound to come, writes a home paper. This is an age of the Trust and the Combine, and the Burglar (if sometimes under the bed) is never behind the times. At Amiens there has just been the trial of twenty-nine members of a Burglars' Combine, twenty-nine out of a total of forty, a pretty recognition of the classical Forty Thieves. Five of these gentlemen constituted the board of management, having at their disposal scouts, travellers, district correspondents, a banking account, a capital system of book-keeping, and a telegraphic code. Doubtless the books were audited and the balance-sheet printed. All the forty had false names (nothing is said about their beards) and a pleasant bye-law of the Corporation was that if any one gave information to the police, the remnant thirty-nine were pledged not merely to do to death the informer, but also his wife and children. We have not seen what the outcome of the trial was, but it is to be hoped for the sake of the one who did inform that the twenty-nine will be strictly dealt with. Even so, it is not a light thing to have ten fellow-burglars on the track of yourself and family.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Caledonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

From London.

Airy, Lieut G
Beville, Mrs and child
Bicknall, Major and Mrs
Bhandler, Mrs and Miss
Cooper, Misses (two)
Creeman, Miss
Fitztherbert, Mr
Irwin, Mr and Mrs
Kingham, Mrs
Rendall, Mr and Mrs H
Reed, Lieut H R B
Rogers, Mrs
Riff, Mr H M
Semphill, Miss
Stewart, Mr H G
Seymour, Mrs

From Marseilles.

Amor, Mr
Copper, Mrs
Davis, Captain E N
Damiano, Mrs
Edlundl, Mr R A
Edwards, Major R M
Fife, Captain R W
Gale, Lieut-Col W A
Gill, Mr H D
Harrison, Captain and Mrs
Jolitte, Mr E V
Jones, Mr W D
Kerrick, Lieut-Col L
Lovett, Mr H V
MacKay, Mr W R T
Machicol, Rev and Mrs
Matthews, Captain R L
Mason, Rev C A
Moens, Lieut A M
Sheepshank, Miss
St John, Captain H B
Vaughan, Major and Mrs

From Brindisi.

Crompton, Lord D
Monteath, Mr G R
Martin, Dr C J

London to Karachi.

Boyce, Miss
Budden, Mrs and child
Spielman, Mr M
Schanid, Mrs and 2 children
Sykes, Miss
Wheeler, Miss

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE FINAL CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

Allowances and Result of the Race sailed at 3-0 p. m. yesterday.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival	Corrected Time.
Forella ...	Sch.	Mr C T R Scovell...	4 49 10	1 94 10
Sapphire ..	4 25	Capt Muter R.E.		
		Mr R H Hopkins ...	Did not start	

Course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starbcrrd. Course No. 5 = 8·8 miles. Wind W. N. W., Strength Moderate Cup won by Forella.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next the 15th April.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race start at 3-15 p. m. Course No. 7.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race start at 3 p. m. Course No. 7.

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 3.

Entries will be closed on Friday Noon.

VICEROY'S RECENT SPEECHES.

(Concluded from page 5.)

He characterizes some of the observations of the honourable member as fit only to come from the mouth of an enemy of the Government, and openly declared that there were friends behind him, who were actuated by anything but disinterested love of education, whose sole desire was to discredit the new Universities, and to bring their work to a standstill. This, he said, is the scheme, that has been devised in certain quarters and it is now about to fail. Gentlemen, it is difficult to speak in restrained terms of an attack so acrimonious and so undeserved on men, whose only offence was that they had striven honestly to discharge a public duty according to such light as they possessed. The speech of the Viceroy caused deep pain throughout the country and as the "Planter's Gazette" of Calcutta said, the pain was felt by no one more keenly than by some of the most devoted admirers of His Excellency among his own countrymen. I think, however, that if matters, had gone no further, even this pain would have been borne by our countrymen with characteristic patience, because of our traditional and instinctive reverence for the divinity which surrounds the Viceregal office in this country.

THE CONVOCATION SPEECH.

Unfortunately this serious lapse from propriety, good taste, dignified feeling and a sense of responsibility, deplorable as it was, was followed by a further lapse, still more serious and still more painful. Lord Curzon evidently under the impression that he had not inflicted sufficient chastisement on his presumptuous critics, returned again to the attack the next day and immeasurably embittered and aggravated it by the very choice of the place and occasion. The place was the Senate House of the Calcutta University—the occasion was the annual Convocation—a solemn and memorable day in the lives of young men. Here in the form of a hortatory address and in the guise of a homily on the virtues which young men ought to cultivate, Lord Curzon delivered himself of a denunciation of our public men—the elders of the young men whom he was addressing—the most sweeping, the most unkind, the most uncalled for and the most unjustifiable. He told the young men in effect that their elders were men given, in an unusual degree,to untruth in language,to the habit of flattery, to the vice of slander,to the discovery of mare's nests and to the vilification of political opponents. The cruel humour of the thing was that Lord Curzon was unconscious that he was using a double-edged knife. And to add as much point to his observations as possible, he pressed into the service even his slight and immature and superficial acquaintance—it cannot be more than slight at the best—with the ancient history, the literature and sacred books not only of this country, but of the whole East, and he told his hearers that the classics of their literature generally presented truth attended by some qualification that the highest ideal of truth was to a large extent a Western conception, that undoubtedly truth took a high place in the moral codes of the West before it had been similarly honoured in the East—the East that has for centuries bowed before the teachings of Buddha and of Christ, of Mahomet and of Zoroaster and has supplied the West with its faith and religion. Now, gentlemen, the people of India are very patient—it is sometimes urged as a reproach against us that our patience is not easily exhausted. And certain it is that from so exalted a personage as the Sovereign's representative in this land, we are prepared to hear almost anything. But even our patience has limits and not even the Viceroy of India can be permitted without protest to touch ignorantly or irreverently the ideals and sacred books of our race, which we cherish as a precious heritage, when so much else has been lost. Gentlemen, one would like to believe that Lord Curzon himself is regretting in his calmer moments what he allowed himself to utter under the stress of excitement and resentment. In that case, I think, his Lordship should have taken an early opportunity frankly to say so, and thereby sooth the feelings that have been so justly pained. But great as he is, perhaps he is not great enough to recognize an obligation of that kind towards a people, situated as we are. We thus find ourselves compelled to follow the example of our brethern of Calcutta and Madras and Allahabad and give expression to our sense of the injury that Lord Curzon has done us and the pain he has inflicted. Our self-respect commands it; our duty and our conscience renders it imperative. The pain caused by his utterances has been intensified by the fact that the aspersions on our public men were cast on an occasion which is a solemn moment in the lives of young men and that in doing so, he spared neither the ideals and traditions nor the literature and sacred books of the people over whom he has been set to rule or of the East for which he assures us he feels such profound love and reverence. (Applause.)

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Amirudin Tyabji proposed "That while deploring, as loyal and devoted subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, the necessity of such action as they are taking to-day, the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, deem it their duty to give expression to the deep pain with which they have observed that H E Lord Curzon, who is not only the head of the Indian Administration, but also the representative of our beloved Sovereign, has thought it right and proper, both in the Council Chamber and in the Convocation Hall of an Indian University, to cast undeserved and unfounded reflections on the character and motives of the public men of this country, who have honestly striven to do their duty by subjecting to legitimate criticism the retrograde principles upon which the whole country considers that the policy of the present Administration is based: That in the opinion of this meeting, the serious nature of His Excellency's aspersions has been aggravated by the fact that the Convocation speech was addressed to the rising youth of India,and that further the country feels deeply injured that of these aspersions were conveyed through the medium a depreciative estimate of the ideals, the literature, the sacred books and the traditional standards of life and conduct of the people of this country and of the East generally."

Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. J.B. Petit and carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded by Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the King-Emperor.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Albert Hall, school premises in the Fort, when Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the President of the Institution, presided.

The Honorary,Secretary of the Institution read the report for the Institute for the last year. It stated that during the year there were 128 pupils on the roll at the beginning and 141 at the close. Of these 37 were admitted during the year, whilst 24 had left school; of the pupils who stood on the roll at the end of the year, 115 were Parsees, 23 Hindus, and 3 Mussalmans. Seven pupils attended the last Matriculation Examination and six were successful. A cutting-out class was formed in November last. under a competent teacher and lessons in this useful branch of domestic training are now given to all girls in the V, VI and VII Standards, an hour at a time, three days in the week. Special attention was now paid to giving object lessons in the primary classes, whilst domestic economy lessons had been introduced in the Standards IV, V and VI. For the study of music and singing, an attempt has been made to adopt the scheme laid down for the local examinations of the London Trinity College of music, which promised to give good results. The school secured a grant of Rs. 395. H. H. the Begam Sahib of Bhopal, G. C. I. E., who visited the school in April last, and showed a remarkable interest in the progress of female education, presented Rs. 500 towards the endowment fund of the Institution. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar presented Rs. 500 in commemoration of the interesting event of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar presiding at their last distribution of prizes. Rs. 50 from Dr. Jeejeebhai P. Nicholson. H. H. Sayajeerao Maharaja, Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.I.E. had been pleased to emphasise in a practical manner, the great interest he took in female education and his appreciation of the efforts in this direction of the Alexandra Institution by a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the endowment fund. Rs. 500 from Mr. Framjee R. Wadia and Dr. D. R. Wadia, in memory of their mother the late Bai Navazbai, were received, Rs. 150 were presented by C. M. Cursetjee to the teachers in charge of the Matriculation class.

The report having been read, a programme of music comprising seven interesting items was gone through. The Chairman then addressed the assembly touching several points in the report.

Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee distributed prizes to the successful students of the Institution. The proceedings closed with votes of thanks to Mrs. Cursetjee and the Chairman.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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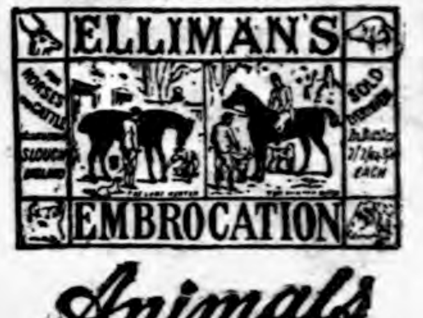

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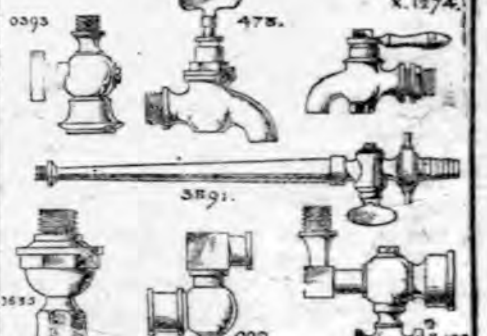

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
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BOMBAY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Preidency Trades Association was held, yesterday evening, in the Association's Rooms, Hummum St., at which the various firms were well represented. The Master Mr. W. Procter presided.

THE MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Master in addressing the meeting said:—The Bombay Trades Association has now become a well established body. The highest cost of its usefulness and vitality is found in the fact, that it is steadily increasing its subscribing members. Although the support of the Association entails some sacrifice on all who belong to it, yet at this moment we may claim without fear of any contradiction that the Association does now represent the trades of Bombay and is on a par with that excellent, and old standing institution which the traders of Calcutta have established for their mutual assistance and protection. There has not during the past year been a single withdrawal from the Association while very important firms have joined us. It is difficult for a young Association of this character to show a striking programme of work but this last fact demonstrates that there is a full recognition of the value of this body. I believe myself it is destined to develop still further and that it will ultimately be looked upon as one of the most important institutions in this great city. The expansion of that particular class of trade in which we are all interested, continues to be phenomenal, and with the expansion there is of course keener competition. The best evidence of this may be found in the ever lengthening of magnificent establishments on the main thoroughfare of the city. That section of it which is designated the Fort, forms now, in itself, one of the handsomest cities of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that it is an Oriental city, its Municipal Government would be a credit to any city of the west. No one can have a keener interest in this fact than the Bombay Traders, and in no small measures is it due to the attractiveness of the city and its efficient Government under which we are able to conduct and increase our business. We have a direct and material interest in this fact and one I hope, we will be able to strengthen by the action we have taken.

THE ASSOCIATION AND THE CORPORATION.

I am glad to say that a strong representation has gone forward to H. E. Lord Lamington—a gentleman who has shown sympathy and consideration for all those matters we have been able to place before him asking that the Bombay Trades Association be granted the important power of electing representatives to sit on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the other local bodies. There is good precedent for this demand. Both in Calcutta and Madras there are representatives of the Trades Associations on the Municipalities and to my mind it is somewhat of a reflection upon the Bombay Tradesmen that they have hitherto neglected this highly important duty and have failed to make their voice heard in a matter which affects their prosperity. However, we have remedied the fault so far as the asking is concerned, and although it may take some time to get what we want, I have no doubt that our request will be favourably met and that we shall be able to send representatives to the Corporation a body, I may say for which I have the utmost respect. We have other ambitions of a still higher character, but as there has been no direct action taken to realize them, there is no necessity to go into the matter, but I hope that in due course we shall be able to convey the gratifying intelligence that the Association has the distinction to be represented on the Bombay Legislative Council. When that is accomplished, I shall be daring enough to go one step further and ask that the whole of the Trades Associations of this country be empowered to elect amongst them a representative for the Governor General's Council.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

We are at the beginning of an era of industrial development in this country and it is highly essential that we should not go along that road blindfold not knowing whither it may lead us. These are some of the projects we have in the air at present, but I am convinced that if we can only maintain the energy requisite to carry these schemes to a fruitful conclusion and we can devote some time to our own material well being, outside the mere practice of totalling our ledgers, we shall accomplish these things and carry on our business under conditions which make for progress and prosperity. It is difficult in the initial stages of a young Association to find sufficiently devoted spirits to put their shoulders to the wheel to get it in motion. There are a few who now give close consideration to these things, but it is essential that the number should be materially increased and every member of the Association should give earnest consideration to the great problems which are before us as they are before every section of the community. I have indicated some highly important directions in which we hope to move in the future and I trust that we shall have the hearty co-operation of every member who can offer a suggestion or do anything which will enable us to more rapidly realize our ambition. It is in this direction that I see much room for improvement and I trust that the appeal I have made will be heartily responded to. As you are aware, we have opened our own Offices and rooms where members can meet and discuss their affairs, and you will see that they have been handsomely furnished. There has been some difficulty as to the locality and the position is certainly not ideal and doubtless the utility of these rooms have suffered from the fact that they are up a long flight of stairs and down a side street, but we have had to cut our coat according to our cloth. Rent is a very serious consideration and it has made very serious inroads into our available funds. I shall be exceedingly sorry to see these rooms suffer for want of suitable place. I believe I am right in saying that there is a general consensus opinion that we ought to maintain some sort of habitation. We are at present on the lookout for more suitable quarters and I believe you will have some early intimation of what we propose to do in this direction, in the meantime I trust, that you will give every support to the place as it now stands

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

One other matter which I would like to mention, and that is the provision of reasonable attraction outside for our ever increasing community. I have no statistics available, but I can say with certainty that every year sees the number of European Assistants, Artisans and other employees of business establishments in Bombay increases, whilst on the other hand, absolutely nothing has been done to brighten the lives of these people. The report itself will show the action we took in the matter of attempting to provide our assistants with a Gymkhana Club. So far we have been unsuccessful in procuring the necessary ground. We trust, however, to be able to do something at a future date. There has been one good move made at present in Bombay which ought to be of some use to us. I refer to the organization of a band fund. It is hoped ultimately to establish a Town Band. This is a movement that ought to have our practical support for not only will it provide rational amusement for employees in our business establishments, but if the ultimate idea of establishing a Town Band is carried out it will doubtless add considerably to the attraction of this city and do much to keep the casual visitor in this city. As you are aware there is a large floating population composed of some of the wealthiest people in the world continuously passing in and out of the gate of India and we have a very material interest in seeing that these people have a good impression of what is accurately described as the city of palaces and palms such attraction as good public music will do much to make our guests linger on the threshold of the gorgeous East. The effect too on the residential population will be considerable and if you can only keep people from stagnating, the disbursement of money naturally follows. We should watch the action of the Improvement Trust with the admirable plot which has now been thrown open on the Cooperage. There is an opportunity of creating a beautiful and attractive site and if good music can be added something will have been done to chase away the monotony which even hangs round our stately palaces and towering palms.

THE ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITY.

As will be seen by the annual Report, the Association dealt with many matters of the highest interest through the Trades of Bombay. Not the least of these was the opposition we offered to the Central Parcel Post Office outside the limits of the Fort. We have accomplished as you know some good; but the central depot is still outside the business centre which we all think is a mistake. The Central Post Office itself will at some date go to the Bori Bunder, but there is no hope that any action we may take will alter that decision as the scheme has gone too far. We still have something of a grievance in the matter of the Government's decision to allow goods to be imported by Army Officers duty free. Owing to the representation of this Association made, arrangements were made by the Government for a refund of duty in cases where merchants sold goods to units of His Majesty's Forces serving in India, but the formalities to be entered upon in recovering small claims and the proofs necessary are so formidable that I should say no claims have been or are ever likely to be made. The principle the Government of India has introduced in allowing certain classes to import goods duty free is in my opinion a very bad one and we ought not to cease to agitate the removal of this unfair competition in India. I sincerely trust that the next report that the succeding master has to present will record a material improvement in the power we exercise in the Government of this city.

The Committee's report and audited accounts for the year were adopted and the following gentlemen were thereafter elected to office for the ensuing year:—Mr. C. E. Copplestone, Master, Mr. H. G. Hyde, Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Wise, Secretary, and Messrs. F. F. Gordon, C. B. Robinson, Mr. E. Bollam, G. D. Traylen and Russell Combridge, members of the Committee.

After the several items of the agenda were discussed and settled the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Master.

THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

APPEAL FROM THEIR JUDGMENT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting at the Appeal Court yesterday, heard an appeal in the case of Anandrao Vinaek and others against the Secretary of State and the City Improvement Trustees from a judgment of the Tribunal of Appeal. The Tribunal was composed of Mr. C. P. R. Young, President, and Mr. R. J. Kent, Government Assessor and Mr. W. A. Chambers, Municipal Assessor, and delivered their judgment on the 9th July 1904. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the appellant; the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Government; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the the City Improvement Trust.

The property, which was the subject of this reference, consisted of 2760 square yards of land with buildings thereon in New Hanuman Lane. The property originally belonged to Parmanandas Jivandas and now seemed to belong to his three minor grandsons, whose guardians the appellants, were, Mr. Anandrao Venayek, as surviving executor of Mr. Parmanandas's will and also as surviving guardian of his three minor grandsons, claimed before the Special Collector that the property was worth Rs. 2,05,169 but the Special Collector awarded only Rs. 74,300-12-0. Subsequent to the award, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao was associated with Mr. Anandrao in the guardianship of the minors' property, and these two gentlemen had required a reference to the Tribunal, alleging the amount awarded by the Special Collector to be insufficient. They had also increased their claim from Rs. 2,05,169 to Rs. 2,22,567. The members of the Tribunal, who had inspected the property, which is situated in the heart of the City, close to important markets and thoroughfares, could not agree with the view of the Special Collector that it was normally developed; and agreed on the whole with the proposed scheme of development of the property suggested by Mr. Raghunath Makund, subject to certain modifications. The Tribunal, after going through many calculations were of opinion that the award of the Special Collector must be increased, that the claimant should receive Rs. 84,729-12-10, or an increase of Rs. 10,470-14-0, which sum must be paid in by the Collector with interest at 6 per cent. thereon from the date on which the Collector took possession. Government were also to pay the taxed costs of this reference.

The appellants argued that the award of the Tribunal was against the weight of evidence; that they were wrong in accepting a basis of valuation, which brought out the value of the land as vacant land at Rs. 21 per square yard; that they ought to have allowed four storeys to each of the four chawls mentioned, etc. The hearing of counsel's arguments was proceeded with.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO.

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held, yesterday afternoon, in Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. S. M. Moses presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was adopted:—

"The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited balance-sheet and the abstract of profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1904. The result shown is a profit on the year's working of the mill of Rs. 1,41,857-0-3 which includes the amount brought over from previous year's account of Rs. 7,841-4-6. The directors propose the appropriation of this sum of Rs. 1,41,857-0-3 as follows:—to be paid to the shareholders by way of a dividend of Rs. 37-8 per Share on 2,000 shares, free of income tax Rs. 75,000, to be written off for depreciation of mill machinery Rs. 22,405-13-6, Mill Buildings Rs. 6,000, to be carried to insurance fund account Rs. 2,000, reserve fund account Rs. 10,000, equalization of dividends fund account Rs. 20,000, total Rs. 1,35,405-13-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,451-2-9, to carry forward to the present year's account. During the year under review your directors ordered out two Gassing Frames in replacement of those old and worn out, and two band spinning mills and a reed-making machine at the aggregate value of about Rs. 9,000. These have been erected and are working satisfactorily. The Company's property consisting of mill buildings, machinery and stock in trade, is insured against fire for Rs. 15,39,500."

A dividend of Rs. 37-8 per share, free of income-tax was declared. Messrs Shellim E. Shellim and J. Owens were re-elected directors, and Messrs J. Purmananadas and F. A. C. Farmanji were re-appointed auditors. Votes of thanks were tendered to Directors and Agents and to the Chairman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 13, 1905.

1 As the Civil Chief Master Armourer will inspect the Arms of the Corps shortly, members are requested to return their Rifles and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

2 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 12th April 1905 is published for information.

No 565.—Furlough and Leave-Officers.

Captain Bertram Henry Hewett, Bombay Volunteer Rifles is granted leave of absence out of India, from the 18th April to the 17th October 1905, inclusive.

3 Leave of absence has been granted to Vol E Ingle, "A" Company from the 29th April to 19th October 1905.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 13, 1905.

1 Members are requested to return the Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Col and Mrs Russell will be at home at the B V A Club on Saturday the 15th instant at 9-30 p.m. Members and their families are invited.

Dress:—Khaki Uniform or mess dress.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB SPORTS.

MARINE LINES MAIDAN.

Programme for Thursday 13th April, at 3-30 p.m.

1—½ Mile Championship (in Heats).
2—1 Mile open Handicap.
3—½ Mile school boys Handicap.
4—5 Miles Championship.
5—½ Mile Parsee Cycling Club.
6—1 Mile Native Championship.
7—5 Miles Motor Cycles.
Final of ½ Mile Championship.

D. E. PATEL,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FISHERMEN AND THE NEW DOCK SCHEME.

THE leading members of the Bombay fishing community with Mahadeo Dharma Nakhawa, their Patel, waited on the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, this morning, and presented the following petition with regard to the New Dock scheme:—

"We, the undersigned Fishermen, residing in Koliwada, Mandvi, beg leave to submit for your information the annexed printed copies of our representations submitted to the Chairman of the City Improvemen Trust and to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, in the year 1902. We prayed therein that in the scheme then under consideration for improving Koliwada, we might not be altogether displaced from a locality once the nucleus of this great city where we, and our forefathers before us, lived for centuries and peacefully plied our trade unmolested. We have therein pointed out that such a dispersal of our colony would spell ruin to us and to our industry. We are glad to say that our request has been received with sympathy and it has been graciously considered both by the City Trust and by Government.

We have since learnt with equal pleasure, that the increased trade and steady expansion of this city, has necessitated the extension of the existing wet Docks under your control and that the scheme contemplates the absorption into the new Dock of Mody Bunder and its neighbourhood where from time immemorial, we and our ancestors have been landing fish, stacking plant, drying nets and otherwise using it for purposes of our calling. Since and before the creation of the Bombay Port Trust, the extensive and convenient land which it had been our privilege to use freely in connection with the Fishing Industry, came to be gradually restricted in area and made amenable to wharfage and other fees. We have borne this curtailment of our ancient rights loyally and patiently; the place at our disposal was yet ample and near our colony. This Koli colony, thanks to the liberal views of the sympathetic officers concerned who have given us assurance on the subject, is not going to be removed from the present Koliwada and Market Districts. Our humble prayer at this moment is that the Trust over which you have the honor to preside may be moved to take the same large-minded and generous view of our pressing needs. From the great resources at the disposal of your Department to meet the wants of all from the great modern ocean steamer to the smallest native boat (not to speak of the wants of merchants and small dealers) we have hopes that the small requirements of the fishermen of Koliwada, in the shape of reserving a piece of land near the firewood wharf, Mody Bunder, as at the present allowed to them on payment, will not be forgotten by your Trust,—a small piece of ground where they can, in future, continue to land fish near their colony and the markets, where they can, as they do now, stack materials and mend and dry their nets.

For an early assurance from you that the boon we respectfully seek, as a necessary complement to the concession already promised to us by a younger sister institution, will not be denied to us, we shall ever remain grateful."

The memorial is signed by Mahadev Dharma Patel, Damaji Doming Nakhwa, Pandu Vithoo Nakhwa, Shivram Hassiya Nakhwa, Kashiya Bama Nakhwa, Vithal Bhiku Nakhwa, Narayen Malhari Nakhwa, Hira Bama Nakhwa, and 300 others.

A JEWEL ROBBERY AND A SOOTHSAYER.

THE "Times of Ceylon" prints the following:—

The Rs. 5,000 worth of Mrs. Forsythe's jewellery with the exception of a ring and a brooch, was found on Wednesday morning, it having been put back into the almirah, whence it had been stolen on the previous Sunday morning. The circumstances of the restoration are peculiar and amusing. On the discovery of the robbery Mr. Forsythe had taken every means to have the bungalow, the estate, the district, the railways, and Colombo placed under surveillance. He being well-known to Meedeniya Ratemahatmeya and his subordinates, they worked energetically. On the Tuesday Mr. Meedeniya informed Mr. Forsythe that he had brought a clever soothsayer from Ratnapura, who that night, in Sunnycroft dispensary, would perform his divination. The same idea had occurred to Mr. Forsythe's clerk, Mr. K. A. Muttutampi, who implored him to send to South India for an even more famous man, who would certainly be able to discover the whereabouts of the missing things. Incredulous as to the soundness of this advice, Mr. Forsythe nevertheless decided to comply with their requests, and, having prepared a letter to be taken over to South India by a cooly by yesterday's steamer, he also gave his consent to the performance of the necromancer, which he and Mrs. Forsythe and Mr. Elson attended out of curiosity. They found the proceedings constituted a remarkable experience in Oriental methods. The soothsayer was a stranger to the district, and had never been near Sunnycroft bungalow; but, using his

MIRROR AND OTHER PARAPHERNALIA,

consisting of a small table, alamander flowers, incense burner, and a lamp, he described the house, and the arrangement of the particular room, and gave all sorts of information over which it was impossible to discern how it would be possible to obtain correct details in the ordinary way. He also gave an accurate description of the suspected people. To make a long story short the performance lasted for several hours—until after midnight; and the soothsayer declared (in Sinhalese, of course) that the jewellery would be restored to the place from which it had been taken—but not quite all. Asked why some of it would be kept back, the man replied, "It will be kept by the thief for expenses!" The restored jewellery was found in an almirah, stowed away under some clothes, early the next morning. Perhaps one of the most peculiar features of the seance was the attitude of the soothsayer. He never once looked at any of the Europeans in the room, from the time of their arrival to their departure. All the time it seemed as if his brain was weary and distraught, and when he was too tired to go on he turned his back upon the audience and said he would proceed no further. Nobody could get anything out of him after that. The soothsayer was asked to describe the box in which the jewellery was kept. He paused, hesitated, and thought deeply. He then said that the article in which the jewellery was kept was not round, nor square, nor oblong. He could not describe the shape of it, he said. As a matter of fact the box was made in the shape of a horseshoe! Whatever might be the merits or the demerits of the clairvoyance, Mr. Forsythe is satisfied that it is owing to the skill, perseverance, and energy of Meedeniya R.M, and his headmen that the stolen jewellery was recovered. The soothsayer spoke truly when he said that the jewellery would be recovered but not all. Two articles are still missing—a cat's-eye and diamond ring and a cat's-eye and diamond brooch. The jewellery stolen would have been quite a fortune to the person who stole it had he or she been able to make away with it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from other Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	5	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	11	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	31	30	39
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	14	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	40	28	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	30	24	2[illegible]
G Mahim and Worli	24	13	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	17
Total	173	133	224
Total plague deaths to date	2[illegible],451	239,344	
Same date last year	125	105	170

SMALL-POX.

Attacks,	Deaths,
17	12

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The "Indu Prakash" regrets the decadence of the Graduates' Association and remarks: The annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates Association was held on Tuesday last at Sir P. M. Mehta's chambers, and the tale unfolded by the reports for the last year, read and adopted on the occasion, was sad and extremely discouraging indeed. The Association did some work in 1903, bestirring itself on the questions raised by the Universities' Commission and the legislation that followed, and sending in two well argued memorials. It, however, practically slept in 1904 and even the work of collecting subscriptions was not done. There is a large number of members on the roll and a large Managing Committee, and yet at the annual meeting, of which we are talking, the members that attended in time had to wait for half an hour to secure the modest quorum of 15, required. The Association came into existence with great enthusiasm several years ago, and for some years did very good work indeed. Gradually and gradually the enthusiasm has waned, the spirit of work is gone.

A RETIRED BOMBAY JUDGE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" complains on behalf of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, late third judge of the Small Causes Court: There can be but one opinion on the ability of Mr. Cursetji M. Cursetji as a lawyer and his rhadamanthine justice as a Judge. An excellent graduate of the University of Oxford, a cultured and accomplished scholar, and a sound interpreter of law, Mr. Cursetji achieved remarkable success as the Third Judge of the Small Causes Court. It is a pity to notice his retirement under the usual 55 years' rule. But it seems strange that while the Government in more than one instance has graciously given extension of service on account of the merit of the occupier of the Judge's chair in that Court, Mr. Cursetji should not have been granted the same privilege for more than a year. Physically Mr. Cursetji is strong enough to bear the strain of his judicial work for at least another ten years. And as for mental capacity, and stern judicial impartiality it is acknowledged by the bar that Mr. Cursetji has proved himself to be worthy of his high office.

STANDING COMMITTEE AND CORPORATION.

The vernacular journals speak in terms of high praise of the retiring and new chairman of the Standing Committee and of the retiring and new president of the Corporation. The "Rast Goftar" says of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas;—The Standing Committee performed a just and graceful act when they placed on record their sense of appreciation of the tact, ability and zeal with which the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey had discharged the duties of chairman of the Committee during the past year. As remarked by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, all the higher expectations formed at the time of the assumption of his duties last year as chairman of the Committee, have been more than realised. Mr. Vithaldas did not, for a single moment, neglect the work of the Committee, because he had to attend to the organization and detailed arrangements of the Industrial Exhibition, which has been pronounced all over India as the greatest success achieved by an Indian in that direction. Mr. Vithaldas has done full justice to his position as chairman of the committee, which is only a stepping-stone to the higher honour of occupying the Presidential chair. The day is not far distant when we may hope to see Mr. Vithaldas occupying the proud position of the first citizen of the second city in the British Empire.

The same paper says of Mr. Macdonald:—Mr. James Macdonald, has, after seventeen months' excellent service to the Corporation, retired from his office, to make room for the next year for the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, who has been unanimously called to the Presidential chair. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President, hit the nail on the head when he observed that some of the most important functions, which will be recorded in the history of the Corporation and of this city, were performed with great ability, and foresight by Mr. Macdonald during the year of his office. There were a number of semi-public banquets given during the year to members and officers of the Corporation, over which Mr. Macdonald presided with his usual ability, dignity and grace, but the banquet given by the Corporation to H. E. the Governor, as head of the Administration, was an event unique in its character, being the first of its kind in Bombay, and for the matter of that in the whole of India, and will mark an epoch in the history of the municipal administration of this city. Mr. Macdonald rose to the occasion and his speech on that memorable evening will never be effaced from the memory of those who had the good fortune to hear it. It was a masterpiece of eloquence and literary art, and is well worth preserving in the records of the civic body, over which he presided (in the words of the resolution) with great ability, zeal and dignity. Mr. Macdonald's dignified and graceful appearance remind one of Wordsworth's "Old Father William",—a picture of health and innocence.

The same paper thus refers to the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta: Those who witnessed the installation of Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta as President of the Corporation for the current year, must have been struck with the warm and cordial unanimity with which he was acclaimed as the chosen and thrice-honoured Lord Mayor of the city. Many nice things were said of him by Sir Bhalchandra who proposed his nomination to the chair as well as by other members belonging to every shade of opinion in the house. Verily, the consensus of feeling in favour of the recipient of the high honour was particularly remarkable on account of its thoroughly representative character. In all this flattering appreciation of merit Sir Pherozshah modestly observed that he could scarcely recognize himself. But there can be no question as to the truth and justice of the eulogium pronounced upon him, the accepted guide and leader of the Corporation.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses:—To us nothing is more gratifying than the fact that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should have once more asserted its strong common-sense and vindicated its proud motto by inviting its veteran leader to do honour to this great city, and for that matter to all India, by taking the Presidential chair, after having most ably and successfully occupied it twice some twenty years since. In the annals of Indian Local Self-Government Sir Pherozeshah is indeed a towering personality, a unique historical figure, peerless and matchless. No Indian could approach him, and, therefore, no Indian could more fittingly and richly welcome the amiable son and daughter of our beloved Sovereign than he when next November that royal pair set their auspicious feet on the shores of this country. Indeed in thus honouring Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta India is honouring herself, and we cordially echo the sentiment that we may have the good fortune to accost him in future as Bombay's First Lord Mayor.

KING PETER ON "RECENT INCIDENTS."

PRINCE FERDINAND'S LONDON VISIT.

BELGRADE March 17.—The members of the Servian Parliament return home leaving unfinished the most important items of the work for which they were summoned. At the official banquet given to them by King Peter his Majesty delivered a speech, in which he thanked them for their endeavours to get through with the reforms laid before them and asked them not to attach undue weight to the recent incidents which had seemed to threaten for a moment the regular course of Parliamentary government. The violent vicissitudes to which the late regime had accustomed the country could never again be renewed; but the nation hardly seemed to realise its good fortune as yet, for the wildest rumours had been afloat. After so many convulsions this spirit of unrest was conceivable but they should return home and assure their constituents that King Peter had but one word—the promise which he had given at his Accession to respect the constitution. Further, he alluded to his advanced age, and declared that much as he would desire it, he could not expect to see Servia in a normal state after a continuous period of disorder and disorganization, but that a happier era was reserved for his son, who is being trained to respect a Constitutional Government.

Mr. Paschitch did not risk bringing the German commercial treaty before this session as many of his followers had intimated that they would oppose a contract so detrimental to Servian interests. By gaining time, he hopes to win over their consent. Besides, the interval of two months which is to elapse before the next session, is long enough for anything and everything to happen in Servia.

The reception of Prince Ferdinand in London, continues to be commented on in political circles, and the Press criticises severely the inefficiency of the Radical Cabinet which has not yet succeeded in obtaining the return of the British Minister, or the reception of its own charge d'affaires by Lord Lansdowne, while the Prince of Bulgaria is being feasted at Buckingham Palace. Great anxiety is aroused by his prolonged conference with Lord Lansdowne, and its indisputable bearing on coming events in Macedonia. The sudden change of front of this hitherto faithful follower of Russian policy betokens nothing good to Servia, or the Serbs under Turkish rule; and the famous "alliance" with Bulgaria is undergoing a rapid cooling process.

LONG VERSUS SHORT RIFLE.

YESTERDAY'S IMPORTANT TEST AT BISLEY.

THERE was nothing more surprising nor more unexpected perhaps by the experts than the way in which the new short rifle practically vindicated itself in a series of tests against the longer barrelled Lee-Enfield at Bisley on March 20th, says a home paper.

It was with a view, if possible, of finally settling the controversy on the accuracy of the new rifle that the experiments were decided upon, and in order that the tests should be perfectly fair and equal the method was adopted of firing both weapons from a fixed machine rest—a Whitworth. This particular test, it is contended by experts, is absolutely essential if the particular advantages of either rifle over the other are to be made plain; but for some reason such a test has not apparently been applied by the War Office authorities.

Having regard to the strong, choppy wind, varying from short, violent gusts to what is known as a "fish-tail," that swept the Stickledown range, where the experiments were held, it would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory if the firing from both rifles could have taken place simultaneously. Apart from this circumstance, however, the tests were as fair and equal as it was possible to make them. Each class of weapon was alike liable to gain or lose by the natural conditions prevailing at the moment it was fired; but beyond that the same targets were used for both, and the same ingenious and delicate machine rest, whilst the two competing weapons had been selected at random from the gunsmith's shop.

The party present to watch the experiments was not large but it was an eminently practical one, including as it did not only gentlemen who are distinguished in the gunmaking world, but others who have taken deep interest in a question so vitally affecting the British Army as the adoption of the short rifle does. Amongst the company were Lord Tweedmouth, Sir Charles Ross, Sir Charles Lancaster, Mr. John Rigby, Sergeant Fulton (twice a Queen's Prize winner), and others.

The firing was at 500, 800, and 1,000 yards ranges, ten shots each rifle at three-minute and one-minute intervals (or twenty shots each) at the first-named distance, and ten shots at one minute intervals at the two greater distances. The three-minute intervals at the 500 yards range were decided upon in order that the short-barrelled weapon might have every chance; indeed, its advocates contend that four-and-a-quarter-minute intervals are really necessary to adequately prove its merits. It was found, however, as the shooting progressed that the results between a one-minute and a three-minute interval made, practically, no difference to the weapon—it did not become unduly heated—and hence the shooting at the longer ranges was conducted on the shorter measure of time alone.

At the 500 yards range both weapons acquitted themselves well, every shot, with one or two exceptions, being in the bull's eye. But this circumstance was not the actual indication of the merits of the respective rifles; the firing was not for the purpose of making a score in the ordinary sense of rifle-shooting. What it was sought to prove was the accuracy of elevation—a feature not affected by the wind, but naturally all-important in a zone of fire in action, where it is essential the bullets should go neither over the heads nor between the legs of an enemy. At this range, then, the shooting in this test was slightly in favour of the long-barrelled weapon.

It was fully anticipated, however, by the experts present that at the longer ranges the short-barrelled rifle would be easily beaten. Such, however, was not the case. Whilst the shooting was in progress at this range the wind was very tricky, but the two weapons came out fairly equal.

Up to this stage, then, the short-barrelled rifle may be said to have held its own pretty well. Everything was now staked upon the 1,000 yards range, and, strange to relate, the new weapon had rather the better of the contest. No one was more surprised at this than the experts who were present, for it upset altogether the results arrived at by the seven crack shots under Captain Johnson who had some experimental tests with the two weapons some little time ago.

It must be borne in mind, however, that those tests were shooting from the shoulder; and under these conditions the rebound of the short rifle—which was very marked even on the rest yesterday—and its tendency to emit a long flash from the barrel are a severe tax upon the soldier. Owing to the shortness, of the stock, too, the two sights are nearer together—an advantage when shooting from a rest, probably, but not so for shoulder shooting. These alleged demerits are, however, not all that are put down to the short rifle. It is said by those who have used it to be top-heavy, and so will not balance in the soldier's hand; whilst its last but not least defect as an offensive weapon, with bayonet fixed, is that it is five inches shorter than the Lee-Enfield and some seven inches shorter than the rifle adopted by France and Germany.

The results of the firing as described above are, of course, those arrived at roughly and generally on the range by those in authority; the exact deduction based on a mathematical calculation of each shot will be published in the course of a day or two.

A FORTUNE IN AN ARMCHAIR.

THE "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent tells a story from Algiers relative to the finding of a considerable fortune in an old armchair. Some months ago, Madame Borg, a widow, residing at Dellys, a seaport town on the Algerian coast, died, and her belongings were claimed by relatives resident, it is said, in Malta. These people having asserted their claims, made a search through the rooms of the deceased, expecting to find a large sum of money. The search was of little avail, as only a few bank-notes and some gold came to light. The relatives then sold off the widow's furniture, including two rather dilapidated armchairs. These were bought by a Spaniard named Perez, stevedore of the port, who lived in a small lodging.

Soon after the purchase of the armchairs, Perez underwent a transformation. He emerged from struggling poverty, walked about in fine clothes, and did not work. Then he began to buy land and to build houses, occasionally taking trips to his native land across the Mediterranean.

All this was noted by the people of the town, and Madame Borg's relatives were informed. They communicated with the police and had Perez arrested recently just as he was landing from a steamer. They accuse him of having appropriated to his own use money found in one of the old armchairs which they sold to him. The treasure-trove they estimate as exceeding in value 10,000 francs, for they knew that Madame Borg had a good deal of money in her possession as she objected to deposit it in banks. The case is now to be brought before a court in Algiers.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The depression has reached the United Provinces. Rain has occurred in the east of the United and Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, South Bengal Assam and the extreme South Peninsula. Negapatam reports three inches, Tinnevelly two, Trivandrum, Barisal 1 1-2 and Narayanganj one inch. Local rain is likely in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South Peninsula and is possible in Assam, Orissa and Bihar. The weather is disturbed in Kashmir. Precipitation is possible in the Western Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has further decreased briskly in the Punjab and the United Provinces and at Jubbulpore and Nagpur and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is slightly below normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Winds remain unchanged in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Deesa, Rajkot, Poona, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

Temperature variations from normal are small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Bellary and the lowest 73° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Central India and at Raipur, Cochin, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2,81") and light showers at Allahabad, Bellary and Jubbulpore.

Weather appears to be slightly unsettled in the Punjab and United Provinces. Conditions are also favourable for local scattered showers in the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE ARMY RATIONS SCANDAL.

DENIALS FROM SEVERAL FIRMS.

IMPERISHABLE STORES SOLD FOR MANURE.

THOUGH Dr. Macnamara distinctly asked for the names of the firms that supplied the 1,034,532 emergency rations and the 4,537,090 meat and vegetable "rations that had been destroyed" in South Africa, it is now suggested that the list given by Mr. Arnold-Forster in reply to that question contained the names of all the firms who sent army provisions at all, good or bad.

The following statements on the subject have been made by representatives of various firms mentioned in Mr. Arnold-Forster's list, writes the "Westminster:"

Bovril Limited.—Lord Duncannon, the chairman, writes: "I think the whole list of the firms contracting for emergency rations has been given, and not only, as was asked for, the names of those whose rations were destroyed. For instance;—Bovril, Limited, have not received any complaint whatever from the War Office at any time regarding their emergency rations, and never heard of a single ration having been destroyed. On the contrary, they have heard from various sources that their rations were most satisfactory."

Messrs. R. and W. Davidson.—Goods we supplied to War Office consisted of one and a half million pounds finest Australian corned beef all of which, so far as we have ever heard, gave perfect satisfaction to authorities.

Messrs. John Moir and Son.—Every tin of rations we delivered was equal in every way to the sample submitted and approved, and was manufactured from the finest quality meat and fresh vegetables, and with ordinary care would have remained perfectly sound for several years. We have been contractors to the Government for nearly a century.

Maconochie Bros., Limited.—We court the fullest investigation. We shall be glad when the time for discussion arrives. Never were troops in the history of the world supplied with such high quality of goods as that supplied by the British manufacturers during the South African war.

London Canning Company.—No hesitation in saying rations supplied by London Canning Company (1901), Limited, were sound and good. Can adduce proof by showing surplus tins made by them in May, 1902. Date stamped on tins from inside; contents good now.

Messrs. Duhamel and Co.—We contracted for meat and vegetable rations, also sliced bacon, during the war in South Africa, and inspectors visited our factory daily the whole of the time we were packing and we had satisfactory reports from them, both as regard the quality of the materials used and the care observed in the packing and preserving. At a final settlement with the War Office, our defective tins were under 1 per cent, and even this small percentage was after the tins had been lying about several months after the conclusion of the war.

Messrs E. and C. Morton.—We are not interested in Mr. Arnold-Forster's statement. Our stores are always in perfect condition.

THE JAM CONTRACTS.

In answer to Sir James Woodhouse, M. P., Mr. Arnold-Forster states in a Parliamentary Paper that the orders for jam were placed with the Agents-General for the Colonies by the Director of Contracts under instructions from the Secretary of State for War. The names of the Colonial firms who enabled the Colony to carry out its engagements did not concern the War Office. The terms and conditions of supply were settled between the War Office and the Agents-General. In some cases nominal weights were agreed to, in other cases net weights were specified. The present inquiry was raised by the fact that certain stocks of jam in South Africa which were regarded as net weights were subsequently reported to contain only nominal weights.

Referring to the question why certain imperishable stores were thrown into the sea at the close of the South African campaign, which is to be asked of Mr. Arnold-Forster on Monday, the "Express" makes a statement on unassailable authority that, by order of the authorities tons and tons of these provisions were dumped into the sea or sold as manure, though perfectly sound. It goes on to say that a large steamer was sent out from Cape Town loaded with cases of tinned meat, and that there, when thrown overboard, refused to sink and were cast ashore in Table Bay a few days later.

There are to be many more questions in the House of Commons regarding the Army stores disposed of in South Africa. Captain Norton will seek for an explanation respecting tobacco, which was bought at 9 1-2d. per lb. and brought home from South Africa and disposed of at 2d. per lb.

Dr. Macnamara is to ask whether, in consequence of the destruction of rations, contractors' names were struck off the War Office list; whether papers can be laid on the table and the names of contractors given where the loss involved was £1,000 or upwards; whether details and vouchers have been asked for by the War Office in respect of a sum of £400,000; and whether effort has been made to trace the origin of manufacture of 50,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition returned from South Africa as unfit.

"One who was on the spot" writes: "I think I can give you a very fair reason why any of the tinned rations went wrong. The cases and tins were handled with very great roughness by Kaffirs, both when loading and when unloading. They were stacked in heaps in various depots alongside the railway without covering, and were exposed to very great variations of temperature, and to heavy rains. I have seen tins covered with rust and indented by rough handling. I have no doubt but that some of the stores were kept for a considerable time while fresher stores were being used. Under these circumstances I am not surprised that some of the rations had to be destroyed."

MODERN OCEAN TRAVEL.

THE INITIATIVE OF THE GERMANS.

IT is not exactly pleasant to think that for new ideas in connection with the comfort of steamship passengers we must acknowledge the exceptional initiative of the Germans, says the "Shipping Gazette." It is not so long ago that the travelling public was rather startled by the announcement that the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company had arranged to provide restaurants on some of its principal vessels, so that passengers who found the "table d'hote" system irksome might have all the freedom associated with the modern cafe. Such an enterprise will doubtless suggest rashness to those who believe that from the orthodox regulations of an ocean liner there can with advantage be no possible deviation. But the progressive spirit of the Hamburg-American Company does not stop with this prospective innovation. It is not only going to give its patrons the opportunity of feeling more at home, but it is about to establish a big tourist agency, with branches in Germany and abroad, so as to promote travel, whether by sea or by land, under its own auspices. It appears that the system of pleasure cruises, the idea of which the Germans borrowed from ourselves, has been so successful that the Hamburg-American Company intends to adopt the role of travel promoter on a large scale, and has acquired one of the oldest and largest of the Berlin tourist agencies with this view. Here of course, is a complete reversal of the position as we know it. In this country the steamship companies depend to a considerable extent on the agency of tourist enterprises, and the thought of superseding them has probably never entered anybody's head. In yet another direction the Hamburg-American Company is launching out. We read that in view of the fact that the curative effect of sea voyages in the case of certain ailments is being more and more recognised by the medical profession, the company proposes this summer to fit out a new steamer, to be named the Furst Bismark, as a floating sanitarium. The arrangement is to be regarded as experimental, but it is to be mad under competent medical supervision, and we may suppose, will be given every chance of success. After these examples of progressive action, no surprise need be felt at the further announcement that the Hamburg-American company proposes to take in hand the erection of an Old-Age Home for its disabled employees, and that funds have been allotted towards the building of such an institution at Cuxhaven, to say nothing of a special, as distinguished from the regular, contribution to the pension fund. It may be inferred that it is the vigour which characterses the management of the company which in great degree permits it to deal with its employees in so thoughtful a fashion.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 1st April, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£18,900,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 31st Mar. 1905 by Council Bills	£21,[illegible],347
	By Gold	nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over estimate	£[illegible]

Cools, Refreshes, Invigorates.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

Do not accept substitutes—Worthless imitations made from cheap lemon juice—but insist upon having ROSE'S in the well-known bottles embossed with the lime-fruit.

HERE, THERE AND EVERY-WHERE.

In the name of Heaven, Betsy Trotwood asked young Mrs. David Copperfield, why Rookery ?—there were a few tall elms not far away. Why garden ? one repeats, viewing the sooty stalks and stems of the leafless elder and privet in the two bits of square ground at the front and rear of one's Manchester dwelling. Yet gardens, such as they are, they mean from to-day hours of enjoyment for many of us, poking amongst the mould, searching for snails, and coddling our little plants so that they may produce something like country colour. For this week the nurserymen's shops are once more delightful, and everybody must have rubbed against the constant crowd in Market-street examining the roots of Sweet William polyanthus pinks, lupins, and wall-flowers, and even tiny stocks and asters. With what pleasure shall we not watch the struggle of a few of them in our own black patch these next two months. And how we envy the man who can carry to his further dwelling the tall poplar or willow, or bush of briar rose. Blest mortal, who will presently sit under the shadow of his own vine or fig tree (in this case usually an ancient elder). Are not the budding quicks a full week earlier this year ? One trembles for the visitation of blackthorn winter.

It is an odd thing, when one comes to think of it, that an American company should find it a profitable thing to advertise in negro papers a preparation for converting negro wool into European hair. Why should the Ethiopian wish to change his skin—and hair—for that of the European, which must seem æsthetically disagreeable to him ? A Manchester man not long ago asked a Japanese with whom he had fraternised what struck him most about the European face. He replied that it was the horrible round eyes. A Hindoo, to whom he put the same question, said that it was the glimmering eyes of the European that he noticed—meaning, presumably, half-closed. It seldom occurs to our Western self-complacency to wonder how we strike our contemporaries of another colour,

What is perhaps the most remarkable and certainly the most painful railway journey on record has lately come to an end in Constantinople. When the European express arrived in that city a morning or two back, a man was discovered beneath one of the carriages. He had managed to tie himself on in someway and had thus travelled the whole way from Belgrade, a journey of over thirty hours. Although the train had stopped at a number of stations on the way, his presence had never been suspected, and he was only discovered at Constantinople by a man who was testing the wheels. The strange traveller had become so stiff that he was unable to disentangle himself without assistance ; he was half dead with cold, and black from head to foot with dust. After having been given food and drink he was examined by the station officials as to his reasons for such a dangerous undertaking, when it appeared that he had acted from motives of economy, not having the where-withal to pay his fare. Deeming him sufficiently punished already, the authorities allowed him to go as soon as he was able to walk.

THE quaint and picturesque fishing cove of Sennen, which added to its long list of terrible sea tragedies by the wreck of the barque Khyber yesterday, is in the first and last parish in England, and is getting yearly better known by the increasing number of summer tourists who make their pilgrimages to the Land's End. There is a perpetual feud between the over-cliffers—the Sennen villagers and the covers—the fisherfolk of the cove—but the former have the advantage of the possession of a great rock called the Table-men, in which is centred quite and interesting tradition. King Arthur and seven Cornish kings joined forces at Sennen to meet the Danes, and here, it is said, was fought the great battle of Vellan-Drucher. The fight was to the death, and the story goes that not a single Norseman saw the sea again, and that the mill-wheel was worked with the blood which flowed down towards the ocean. After the manner of more modern Britons, the great event was celebrated by a dinner, and the kings foregathered around this huge granite rock, the Table-men. According to Merlin, an even larger number of kings will gather around this same table just previous to the destruction of the world, and this auspicious event is to be heralded by another landing of the men of the North on this same western shore.

Penzance is the market town for Sennen and all the country round, and there is a curious old wreck story—amongst many hundreds told of the westernmost town. Nearly a hundred and fifty years ago a large vessel was driven ashore there presumably, on the Eastern beach, which, before the building of the Wolf Lighthouse, was the scene of many a gallant rescue, and many a pitiful drama. Numbers of persons crowded to the wreck to get from it what they could—the story is told by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould in his Book of the West, and is, therefore, beyond reproach when they were startled to see it manned by swarthy mariners with scimitars and turbans. At once a panic seized on those who had come out of interested motives to the wreck, and they scuttled off as hard as their legs would take them. Presently a company of volunteers was called out to roll of drum, and marched down to surround the 172 men who had disembarked. These were gallantly captured and driven like sheep into a spacious barn and left there under guard. Next morning it was found that the vessel was an Algerine corsair, carrying twenty four guns, and that the captain, finding that his ship had sprung a leak, ran her ashore, fully believing that he was about the latitude of Cadiz. Then there was a panic from fear of the plague, and orders were issued for troops to march from Plymouth, but no plague appeared and after a while the shipwrecked Algerians were sent back to their own country. There have been many more profitable wrecks on the shores of Mount's Bay since then.

The French Minister of Justice recently appointed a Commission to revise the Code, and the Commission divided itself into the Sub-Commissions, one of which has just made a remarkable proposal. This is nothing less than that the Code should declare "L'amour" to be the basis of marriage. "Husband and wife shall be required to love each other," says the resolution, which has been adopted by several Commissioners, including the celebrated dramatist, Paul Hervieu, and the celebrated novelist, Marcel Prevost. If they do not know all about love in relation to marriage, who does ? If the Code should be revised in accordance with their views, we presume that no marriage in France will be valid unless the parties declare that love is the bond of union. The marriage of convenience will not be legal. Here's a French revolution, and no mistake ! And what will become of the novels and plays ?

The trade in personal relics has received a rude shock from a case in the Paris law courts. Some twenty years ago a gentleman named Thomas Pays arrived in Paris with empty pockets and quick wits. At that time France was still afire with enthusiastic hero-worship of the recently buried Victor Hugo. Mr. Pays seized his opportunity with both hands ; he procured an old pair of check trousers, cut them into strips, and sold them as personal relics of the poet. The buttons alone brought him in, some thousand francs. As to the trousers, they secured him a steady income for when one pair was, completely disposed of, he began upon another and so continued for years. Retribution has come at last, however, One of the purchasers of the relics happened to show his square of trousering to an intimate friend of Hugo's, who immediately declared that the poet never possessed a pair of checked trousers in his life. The disappointed worshipper is in consequence suing the vendor for damages.

The Perth magistrates are in "sair tribulation" over youths playing dominoes, and a solemn declaration has gone from the Bench against all such ungodly ways of pleasure seeking. An Englishman might not be led to suspect it, but even in Perthshire there is progress in such things. Take, for instance, the matter of Sabbath-day observance. There are records in the parish archieves of Culross, formerly in the county of Perth, to show that at one time searchers were appointed to see to it that the "Lord's day be kept in a Godly manner." Here is a characteristic entry for one day :—Searchers declared all was quiet, except that they found a web of John Pollock's wyf drying on a dyck, which they delivered to the officers. Was not Gavin Hamilton, the friend of Burns, solemnly rebuked by the Mauchline Kirk Sessions for "howkin' tatties" (taking up potatoes) in his own garden on a Sunday ?

A reference to pied blackbirds prompts a correspondent to ask whether many of the strange markings on birds that would seem to evidence a variation in type may not be due to the pairing of birds of different species, and he quotes an instance of a thrush and blackbird pairing, as recorded by a clergyman naturalist many years ago in the "Magazine of Natural History." "In the garden of James Hawkin,' he adds, a nurseryman at Ormskirk, a thrush and a blackbird were wont to pair, and this fact was known to a great many people, myself among them. During two successive years the birds reared their broods, which were permitted to fly, and they showed in all respects the features of strongly marked hybrids. In this case there would be a blackbird thrush hybrids. Only quite recently a Lancashire bird-stuffer spoke of a white mottled sparrow having come under his observation, which is a distinct variation of the common chirper of houstop and hedgerow.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said :—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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TEAS
PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS.

A Life Saved
Never give up. No matter how ill you are. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured some terrible cases, and it will cure you.

Mr. Thos. H. Cashel, Barrel Creek, Dripstone, New South Wales, writes:
"I feel it my duty to let suffering people know what a wonderful blood-purifying medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My illness began with sharp pains in the limbs, while I was handling wet wool. After a day or two I could not walk, and suffered terrible pains. My face turned nearly black, large red blotches came out all over my body, and then I became delirious. I was in two hospitals for some time, and everything was tried, but I grew weaker and weaker, and became convinced that nothing could be done for me. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial as the last hope. After taking one bottle I thought I felt a little better. So I procured another bottle, and then another, and still another. I gradually improved, and in due time left my bed for the first time in six months. I am now in good health, and I say to every one that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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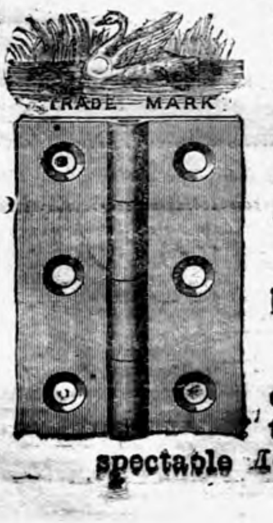

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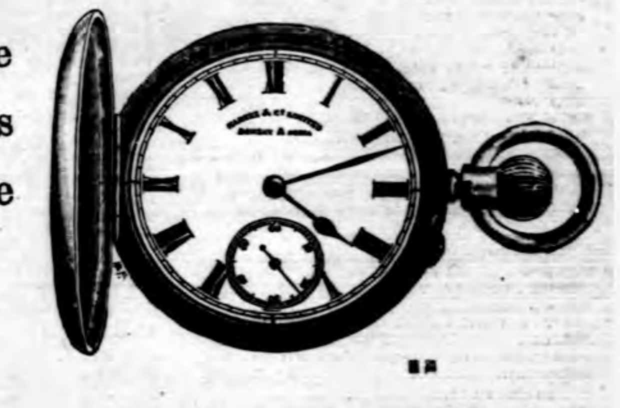
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

For Electric light and power, Address:
C. JOST & Co.,
ELECTRIC ENGINEERS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

HALL MARKED
ENGLISH WATCHES.
It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.
There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which bring them within the reach of all who appreciate
GOOD WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.



Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

OUR
ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES
can compete in
QUALITY AND PRICE
with any watch on the market.
ENGLISH LEVER
Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes expansion balance, Brequet spring,

Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.
MARCKS & CO., LD.
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Tsarina, who, as all the world knows, is daughter of Princess Alice, seems to inherit all the kindness of heart which distinguished her mother. A correspondent sends me the following pretty story, which connects the Russian Sovereign in a sympathetic manner with Harrogate. When on a visit to her grandmother as a girl the Tsarina, then Princess of Hesse, travelling incognito, and accompanied by a single attendant, visited the northern spa. She took rooms in a house on the well-known "Stray," and it happened that on the day of her arrival the proprietoress of the house, wife of a tradesman in the town had given birth to twins, a boy and a girl. Hearing this, the Princess begged to be allowed to see the babies, and on her wish being granted she revealed her identity, and expressed a wish to stand sponsor for the children. Some time after the baptismal ceremony was performed and the young Princess acted as godmother the children, in deference to her wish, were named Nicolas,and Alexis,the Tsar being then her affianced husband. And here comes the pretty touch; in spite of sharing the troublous throne of Russia, and being a mother whose hands must be pretty full with the care of her own children Tsarina always remembers her Harrogate god-children, and each birthday brings them a letter and a souvenir from the Russian Imperial palace.

In his moment of disgrace it may be fitting to take a look backward and learn something of what General Kuropatkin's claims on his country are. Here is a description of his attitude in the Russo-Turkish War taken from a brilliant sketch given by the "Daily Telegraph's" Russian correspondent a few months ago: "At Plevna, he was indefatigable. On the last day of August, 1877, while marshalling the troops in one of the redoubts just taken from the Turks, a heavy gun burst into a thousand fragments, killing or wounding everybody in the place. Kuropatkin was but a few yards distant from it at the moment of the explosion, but his life was spared as by a miracle. He received but a slight wound in the head, from which he recovered after a few weeks' treatment and rest in Bucharest, whereupon he returned to the army, and displayed admirable fighting qualities down to the end of the year. It was Christmas day, 1877. The Russians were slowly descending the side of the Lyssoi hill exposed to the fire of the Turks, whose sharpshooters were hidden behind rocks. Skobeleff, with a posse of Cossacks, cantered off to reconnoitre, and came within a short distance of the Turkish troops, losing several men on the way.

"As usual, he was accompanied by the chief of his staff, who seem to lead a life as charmed as his own. On their way back the two took their stand on a rock to survey the valley below, when suddenly a bullet pierced Kuropatkin's shoulder and passed out through his collar-bone. The loss to Skobeleff seemed irremediable, the grief of the soldiers inconsolable. Some of the officers actually shed tears. Kuropatkin was laid on a stretcher and carried away. But the rugged steepness of the rocky hillside was too much for the carriers. One of the soldiers slipped and the wounded officer was jerked out of the stretcher on to the ground. 'I'll go on foot. . . . It's impossible to be carried,' he muttered, his face convulsed with pain. An orderly then took him by the arm and led him up the slope, but after he had advanced a few paces, he too, slipped and fell together with Kuropatkin. Then they tied a rope round the wounded man's waist and attached the ends to the shoulders of a brawny cossack, who walked slowly up the mountain, while two soldiers one on each side, supported Kuropatkin, whose military career ended for a time.

The widowed Grand Dutchess Serge (writes One Who Knew Her) has many sympathisers in English Society. Many of us can remember the wedding in 1884 of the nineteen-year-old Princess Elizabeth of Hesse to the then young and handsome Grand Duke Serge of Russia; and since that time she has often been in London, Scotland, and at Osborne. Only a few years ago she attracted much admiration at one of the birthday parties at the Foreign Office dressed in white and wearing a superb parure of sapphires and diamonds. She is tall and stately has great charm of manner, and was by far the handsomest of the late Queen Victoria's granddaughters. The Grand Duchess Serge is an extremely gifted woman, well-read, a good linguist, and a clever musician. Like her sister, the Empress of Russia, she is a skilful caricaturist, but her quaint pen-and-ink sketches are kept for the family circle, and never seen by the outside world. She was a special favourite with Queen Victoria, and used to stay for weeks at Balmoral. It is rumoured that she will shortly visit England.

The new Bishop of Llandaff, writes a correspondent, is a son of Anak. He stands 6ft. 2in., and is well proportioned. He carries himself well, and has the gait of the athlete. His sixty-one years sit lightly upon him, for he is sprightly and active in his movements. To see him in camp—for he has been chaplain to the 2nd (V.B) Welsh since 1876—is to feel that he would have made a fine soldier. No one is keener on his regimental duties than he, for when he goes under canvas he goes to work. Every man in the corps knows and respects him Bishop Hughes is a total abstainer; in fact, ever since his curate days he has worked hard for the temperance cause. Only recently, when the license of an old public-house at Llantrissant was surrendered,he took immediate steps to have it converted into a temperance hotel, and it was renamed the "Red Dragon." The new Bishop is an ardent Welshman and an enthusiastic supporter of the Welsh Language Society, and a firm believer in the importance of teaching Welsh in the elementary schools of the Principality. He unites the two branches of the Celtic race for while his father was a Cymro his mother was an Irish lady, being the daughter of Sir Thomas M'Kenna, a former Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Miss Augusta Bellingham, whose engagement to Lord Bute was mentioned in last weeks M. A. P., is connected, writes a correspondent, through her late mother (born Lady Canstance Noel) with many of the great English families, and paternally she is herself of Northumberian descent. But the Bellinghams have been settled in their picturesque home near Drogheda for something like three centuries, and the prospective Marchioness of Bute is a thorough Irish girl in most respects, with all the impulsive warm-heartedness of the people among whom she has lived all her life. Her beauty too, is of the dark haired bright eyed Irish type and combines with her engaging smile and frank, charming manner to make up a very attractive personality.

Miss Bellingham is,as was to be expected a devoted adherent of the ancient faith,as, of course, is also her future husband. It is an interesting fact, however, that neither bride nor bridegroom is a member of what are called the old Catholic families of this country, their hereditary connection being almost entirely with converts to the Roman Church. Miss Bellingham's grand. father, the second Earl of Gainsborough, went over in 1851 (the same year as Manning, Hope-Scott and other notable), and her father, Sir Henry Bellingham, who is a Harrovian and Exeter College man, followed his future father-in-law's example in 1873. The present Lady Bellingham sister of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, is also a convert, and a cousin of Lord Bute. The late Lord Bute was, of course one of the most talked-of recruits to Rome thirty or forty years ago, and it is only through the present marquis's mother, a scion of the great house of Norfolk, that he is hereditarily connected with the ancient nobility of the old religion.

Sir Charles and Lady Hardinge are now objects of special interest as in these troublous times they have just taken up their abode at St. Petersburg. Although still a comparatively young man, Sir Charles has received the high appointment of Ambassador at the Russian capital, and his wife, by her grace and tact, will doubtless render him valuable assistance. She holds the post of Bedchamber Woman to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. Lady Hardinge has several charming children—a little boy, who has King Edward as his godfather, and a dainty, four-year-old girl, who owns the uncommon name of Diamond.

No one amongst his contemporaries had so unique an experience of Society in Ireland as Viscount Charlemont, whose grave illness gives such cause for anxiety. He filled the position of Comptrollor of the Viceregal Household at Dublin Castle for close upon thirty years. The Comptroller has much to do with the invitations to Viceregal functions and with their management generally, and if Lord Charlement wrote his recollections of life in Dublin Castle they would be most interesting reading indeed. Lord Charlemont was in office when Earl Spencer first arrived in Ireland, in 1869, with his beautiful wife, whom somebody felicitously described as "Spence's Faerie Queen"; and he had busy days when the Duke of Marlborough was Disraeli's last Viceroy of Ireland. Of all the functions with which Lord Charlemont was associated few were more interesting than the Viceregal garden party given at the Viceregal Lodge in the Phoenix Park in 1886 by the Countess of Aberdeen. The costumes worn were to be of Irish manufacture as far as possible, and to Lady Aberdeen's garden party may be ascribed a good deal of that interest in the Irish industrial movement which finds practical expression in such sales as that which took place in London on St. Patrick's Day.

"I have several times prescribed Cypridol and must say that I am more favorably impressed with this remedy than with any other of the mercurial preparations. One of my patients is now taking six capsules daily who could not tolerate any other mercurial agent." (Unsolicited) W. FLAGENHEIMER, M. D. Richmond, 9 June 1904. M

BOMBAY
Thursday Morning.

FOR ONLY THREE DAYS MORE

After to-day but one day will pass before Saturday, April 15th—the day which ends the offer of the Encyclopædia Britannica at less than half-price. The book which to-day may be obtained for a first payment of only Rs. 5 in cash, to be followed by 51 monthly payments of only Rs. 10 each, will on Monday next cost, in the cheapest style of binding, Rs. 926 in cash. This increase in price will be permanent. Not the slightest reduction will ever again be made.

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There never was so great a book made as the present edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, recently brought up to date. There have been, and there are, other encyclopædias. Some, starting ambitiously, have lived through a single edition and died—there was some essential quality lacking. The Encyclopædia Britannica has lived one hundred and thirty years, and the work as it now stands is a Tenth Edition. There are other encyclopædias, again, good examples of their kind, which, because of their brevity, rank, and claim to rank, in a totally different class.

The preface to the very first edition sounded the characteristic note. Unless, the publisher argues, subjects are treated at full length, the instructive value of the articles is immensely lessened. A curtailed account of any subject may be useful if the reader happens to be an inquirer in search merely of a main fact. But what if the reader wishes to get at the truth about some minor, and yet perhaps essential, point? One of the greatest virtues of an encyclopædia is comprehensiveness, the fact that it contains, not a selection, but everything. What, again, can a brief account do for the reader who wishes, not for an isolated fact, but to *understand*, to obtain a real grasp, so that he can proceed and think for himself and not merely learn facts by rote? If the inquirer desires to find a single fact the great index to the Encylopædia Britannica, containing over 600,000 entries, yields it to him as easily as the directory gives an address. If he wishes merely to read for reading's sake, the pages of the great work are not to be matched by the best and most expensive library of books a man could put together.

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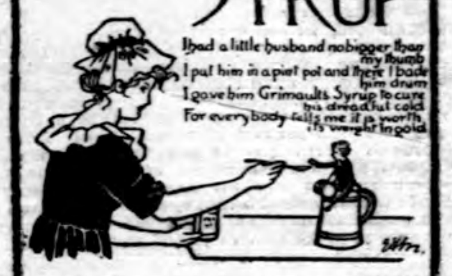
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